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The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1905.

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NEGLECT

YE troubles are in most cases the result of neglected conditions. Improperly fitted glasses only aggravate the neglect, whilst a pair of correct glasses will immediately relieve and remedy.

The requisite knowledge to determine the condition of the eye is not picked up by a few weeks course of study. It requires a Full University Course followed by Years of Practical experience. Our Optician has the above qualifications in every particular.

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Goldsmiths and Jewelers
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"Unique opportunity to replenish your whisky stock for the coming winter season."

Glenlivet Scotch Whisky

7

YEARS IN THE WOOD
85c per bottle

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY
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"GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

WALLPAPERS

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HOW TO WASH WITH WHITE SWAN SOAP. NO BOILING REQUIRED

Add to each pailful of warm water one tablespoonful of PENDRAY'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, soap each article lightly with WHITE SWAN SOAP, roll up tightly and lay under the water, leave from half to one hour, then shake out, rub lightly on the washboard, and the dirt will fall out itself. No boiling is necessary.

THIS IS THE WHITE SWAN METHOD OF WASHING CLOTHES

Time Works Wonders!

and it takes very little time for us to make a transformation in your home. Let us give you an estimate of how little it will cost to make your rooms look cosy for the winter.

MELLOR BROS., LIMITED,
70 FORT STREET.
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SMOKE

IMPERIAL MIXTURE TOBACCO

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

YOU CANNOT GO WRONG
IF YOU ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

CALEDONIAN

DISTILLED, AGED, BOTTLED AND
EXPORTED BY THE DISTILLERS
CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.

Prize For G.T.P. Name

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars
Offered for Title of Grand
Trunk Terminal.

Official Denial Given the Report
That Vancouver Was to Be
Favored Point.

Estimated Surplus Does Not
Pan Out—Expenditure on
the Increase.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCT. 7, WA, Oct. 7.—Official denial is given to the report that Vancouver will be the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This report emanated from parties in Detroit who are interested in Vancouver real estate. As already announced, the new Pacific port will be on Kain Island. The name of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus will be selected by public competition. The railway company offers a prize of \$250 for the best British Columbia Indian name of not more than eight letters.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's estimated surplus of nine millions is not well founded, the total being \$7,811,320. The total revenue was \$71,180,623, a half million more than the previous year. Expenditures show an increase of seven and a half millions.

Lighthouse Systems

Canada will soon have one of the best lighthouse systems in the world. This is the aim of the Canadian department of marine in an enterprise which was commenced last month. A general scheme has been mapped out for relighting the St. Lawrence river and gulf and the Atlantic seaboard. Arrangements are now being made for installing the first light of the series on Gannet Rock, in the Bay of Fundy. It will be a second order double flashing light. Soon after another light will be placed on the St. Lawrence at Martin river and will be of the third order quadruple flashing lights. The new hyper-radial light, which will be placed at Cape Race, Newfoundland, will probably be the most powerful in the world with the exception of the electric lighthouses in foreign countries. The programme includes relighting the most important stations in the river, gulf and seacoast. In the scheme all quick flashing lights, which will use the petroleum vapor lamps as the illuminant, will replace the old-fashioned reflector lights, fixed or revolving, in which coal oil lamps were used. It is the biggest undertaking of the kind in the lighthouse branch of the Canadian service ever before attempted in any one season in this country.

In an interview here D. Mann, of Mackenzie & Mann, says that the Northwest will yet yield a harvest of one thousand million bushels of wheat. This, he says, is a conservative estimate. This year's crop will be near 100,000,000 bushels, and the Canadian Northern expects to handle one-fourth of it.

A Toronto newspaper says Sir W. Mulock is going to retire. This is denied here as pure fiction.

It is officially denied that the Grand Trunk Pacific intends making Vancouver its headquarters. The main line will run from a port further north, but in the course of time the company will no doubt build a branch to Vancouver. That, however, is another question.

Hon. J. E. Foster, speaking of the increased indemnity to members, etc. He said all who allowed the bill to pass without opposition were equally responsible.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Rome, Oct. 7.—Italy has officially adhered in principle to the second Hague conference.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Debate on the Karlstad Agreement Concerning Dissolution of Union.

Christiania, Oct. 7.—In the storming today a debate was opened on the Karlstad agreement concerning the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden. The Republican minority, which is opposed to the agreement, and which is supposed to number 20 votes, profited by the occasion to attack Premier Michelsen and Foreign Minister Loveland and the other Norwegian negotiators. The discussion began in the morning and was adjourned late tonight. It will be continued on Monday and will undoubtedly result in the acceptance by an overwhelming majority of the government's proposition.

Norway will then await a corresponding decision by the Swedish riksdag and the notification to the powers of the dissolution of the union before electing as King Prince Charles of Denmark, which is expected to take place the last week in October.

THORPE & CO'S

PALE Dry Ginger Ale

GRAIN COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The Standard Flour & Grain Company, Youville square, has made an assignment, with liabilities of about \$58,000.

GAYNOR AND GREENE GO.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Gaynor and Greene, the American fugitives from justice, were taken to New York this morning in charge of United States secret service detectives.

New York, Oct. 7.—John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene arrived here from Montreal at 8 o'clock in charge of secret service officers and United States marshals. They were taken at once to the Pennsylvania ferry. The party leaves for Savannah at midnight.

HEAVY ASSIGNMENT.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Markus Markus and Charles Sisenwein, doing business as Markus & Sisenwein and the Standard Umbrella Company, Lemire street, have assigned, with liabilities of over \$108,000 and assets of \$40,000. The firm was engaged in the importation of German novelties and cloths and also in the manufacture of umbrellas.

INVESTIGATING RAILWAYS.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the United States geological survey, is investigating the German railroad system, particularly the power production of brown lignite briquettes, such as may be made of lignites in the western parts of the United States, and the life of railways. Prof. Holmes found coked timber in France had 32 years still in use and in the Rhine country steel twelve years old which were in an excellent state of preservation.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

Member of Norfolk Council Hurls Challenge to Fight Duel.

London, Oct. 7.—A sensational scene occurred at the meeting of the Norfolk council today. The Earl of Kimberley (son of the distinguished Liberal statesman of that name, who held many cabinet offices) a member of the council, accused a fellow member, named Sapwell, of underhand methods and challenged Sapwell to take a train for France, where "we can fight it out under proper conditions."

The challenge was received with laughter and treated as a joke by the other members of the council. The Earl insisted that they must fight abroad.

At this point other members of the council interfered and later the question was considered closed.

Barge Rainbow To be Refitted

Preparations to Transport the Nanaimo Miners to and From Their Work.

Output at Brechin Is Nearly Doubled — Damage in Friday's Gale.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NANAIMO, Oct. 7.—The Victoria Machinery Depot has secured the contract from Messrs. Sears & Strongren for fitting up the former pleasure yacht Mist, which is to be used in connection with the barge Rainbow to transport the miners and from Protection Island shaft. The barge Rainbow, which is being built by William Turpin of Victoria, will afford accommodation for over 300 passengers. She will be modernly equipped with life preservers, lights, anchors, etc., as provided by law. Her dimensions will be 80 feet over all, by 26 feet, and her floor space 66 feet by 24. She will be decked in and steam-heated, electric-lighted and made a first-class barge in every respect.

The Mist, which is to tow the Rainbow to and from the island, will be commanded by Capt. Strongren, formerly of the steamer Oscar, who with Capt. A. A. Sears of the Iroquois has secured the contract from the Western Fuel Company for transporting the miners to the island mine. The Rainbow and Mist will be operating in a week or ten days. Meanwhile the miners will go down No. 1 shaft, work in which is to begin on Monday.

Output Doubled

The output at Brechin was nearly doubled today. The first steamer to load from the new wharves at Deepwater Bay is expected to arrive in about two weeks' time.

Messrs. Dobeson & Son of the Nanaimo Foundry have rebuilt one of the old-style locomotives which was used by the New Vancouver Coal Company some years ago, for the Ladysmith Lumber Company, to be used in their lumber operations.

Last night's gale, which was one of the heaviest felt here in years, played havoc with signs on some of the business houses. Several fences were demolished and other minor damage is reported from the residential section. In the suburbs the roads are reported impassable with fallen timber. Much damage was also done to telegraph and telephone wires.

VESTITUS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Crater Resumes Business at the Old Stand in a Threatening Fashion.

Naples, Oct. 7.—The northwest crater of Vesuvius is active. A great quantity of lava is flowing down the side of the mountain, and clouds of smoke are issuing to an immense height, scattering red-hot ashes over the district.

The ejection of lava is assuming alarming proportions and is accompanied by loud detonations, which shake the surrounding buildings.

It is thought the eruption has some physical connection with the earth-quakes now going on in Southern Italy, although their force is diminished.

Exhibition

At an End

Dominion Fair at New Westminster Is Now an Event of the Past.

List of Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting of Royal Agricultural Society.

Now Believed That Deficit Will Be Not so Large as at First Reported.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 7.—With the switching off of the electrical illuminations the 1905 Dominion exhibition came to a close at midnight. Already hundreds of exhibitors are busy packing, and on Monday the big buildings that held the grandest display of agricultural machinery and industries that the west has ever seen will be deserted.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial society held last night the following were elected officers: Honorary president, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Victoria; president, T. J. Trapp, New Westminster; vice-presidents, D. R. Ker, Victoria; T. W. Stirling, Kelowna; W. W. Shaw, Kamloops; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; W. H. Ladner, Ladner; A. H. MacGowan, M. P. P., Vancouver; honorary treasurer, G. D. Brymner, New Westminster; manager and secretary, W. H. Keary, New Westminster; board of control, President Trapp, Treasurer Brymner, Manager Keary, with Messrs. L. A. Lewis, W. R. Giley and C. A. Welsh.

Financial Outlook

In his address Manager Keary estimated that \$45,000 had been spent on buildings, and not including today's gate, the receipts were \$21,687; membership tickets will bring in \$6,000; Vancouver merchants subscribed \$1,200, and New Westminster business houses \$5,000, to which is to be added the Dominion and provincial grants. While the society will sustain some loss in connection with the holding of the exhibition, it will not reach the big sums forecast in the press.

Referring back to expenditures, Manager Keary said: "It has been said that we paid too much for the Irish Guards' band. Well, we were held up. The band had proposed making a trip to the coast this fall, about the time our fair was slated. As this would have proved hard on us it was decided to engage them for the exhibition at \$8,000. Their visit to Victoria netted us \$1,049, thus reducing the expenditure by that amount. Then as to losses—I considered that to be the best attraction for a fair in New Westminster, but I think that in future we should put a stop to the importing of outside teams."

The dates for next year's fair were set for the first Tuesday in October until the following Saturday. Musical Director and Judge Wyatt Tredell awarded the first prize of \$300 in the Indian band contest to Port Simpson band, second to Squamish Mission band of \$200, and third to Sechelt band of \$100. Each organization played three selections of their own choosing. The six Indian bands proved quite an attraction, especially to eastern visitors.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, Oct. 7.—John G. Sullivan has been appointed assistant chief engineer of the Isthmian canal committee. Mr. Sullivan was division engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway with headquarters at Winnipeg.

REV. SUTHERLAND'S TOUR.

London, Ont., Oct. 7.—The Methodist board of missions has chosen H. H. Fugger of Toronto as lay delegate to accompany Rev. Dr. Sutherland on his visit to China and Japan.

CAREER OF CRIME.

American Convict Gives Sensational Evidence in London Police Court.

London, Oct. 7.—Charles Fisher, an American convict, now serving a ten-year sentence of imprisonment in England for burglary, was the principal witness for the crown at the Westminster police court today in a case against Talbot Bridgewater, describing himself as a medical specialist. Lionel Pirton Holmes, W. Edward Shackell and Elizabeth Foster, said to be Bridgewater's wife, were charged with conspiracy and forging the name of Marshall Fox, an American resident in London, to a sum of \$4,000.

Fisher said he was born in New York and that he had served several sentences in America. He broke jail in Cincinnati in 1892 and escaped to England but was rearrested and returned to the United States on an extradition warrant.

The case of the defendants dates back to the summer of 1901. Bridgewater, it is charged, was the originator of the plot. He is alleged to have paid attention to a lady, the secretary of Mr. Fox, and to have installed Fisher as a boarder in her house at Streatham, a suburb of London.

The case of the defendants dates back to the summer of 1901. The Le Roi continues with good results and the Le Roi generally is looking well.

The output of the Le Roi this week was 2,520 tons; up to date it has produced 92,616, and will within the next three weeks have reached and passed the 100,000 ton mark.

The shipments for the week were: Le Roi, 2,520; Le Roi (milled), 210; Centre Star, 2,280; Le Roi (milled), 1,200; War Eagle, 1,200; Jumbo, 100. Total for the week, 7,510, and for the year, 259,573 tons.

SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Hon. G. E. Foster, addressing his constituents in North Toronto last night, justified the increase of the sessional indemnity to \$2,500. It was not too much, he said, to indemnify a man for his losses in attending the session. If there were men in parliament who could not earn \$2,500 by staying at home, the fault was with the constituencies that sent them. They should grade up the men that sent them. Every man who sat in the house and allowed the increase to be put through was, he declared, equally responsible.

TOGO TO TOUR.

Admiral and Squadron to Visit European and American Waters.



is Electric Light

when it comes to determining the best means of lighting. Why not have the best?

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

35 YATES STREET.

JAPANESE GOODS

Japanese Kimono, Dressing Gowns, and all kinds of Silk Goods; Satsuma Ware, Cloisonné Vases, Ivory Figures, Carved Chairs, Porcelain and Lacquered Wares, etc.—**NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.**

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

138 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR CHINATOWN.

REDUCTION

IN

INSURANCE

RATES

By using WIRED GLASS in your skylights, you can effect a large reduction in your insurance rates. The rates for Victoria are now being revised. Take advantage of your opportunity. We can supply you with the wired glass.

MELROSE CO., LTD

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

78 FORT ST.

B. C. Electric Co. Bonuses Employees

Gum of Seventeen Thousand Dollars Is to Be Distributed on Wednesday Next.

Six Booms of Logs Reported Seized on Coast North of Vancouver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—The B. C. Electric Railway Company today announced that on Wednesday next every employee will receive a \$40 bonus, being the amount coming to each man in the company's service as a dividend on profits. The total amount to be distributed is \$17,000 and the number of beneficiaries 425.

Seizure of Logs. Six booms of logs, four of them cedar and two fir, have just been seized along the coast to the north of Vancouver by Timber Officer Murray, who reached the city this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Pender harbor on the tug Native.

Three of the seized booms belong to Mr. J. S. Emerson, one to Thulin Bros., of Lund, and two to parties unknown at the present time. Two of the booms were left at Rugged Island; two at Pender harbor and two at Blind cove. In each instance seizure was made because of suspicion that the booms were to be exported to Puget Sound.

It is said that in the case of the Thulin booms that it was the intention to ship it to the Seattle Cedar Company's mill at Ballard. This boom and the three belonging to Mr. Emerson were composed of cedar logs.

TO SETTLE SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.—Realizing the advantages of retaining in the far east a stock of sturdy and energetic colonists and at the same time desiring to reward veterans of the war, the ministers of the interior and agriculture have drafted a homesteading law, under which officers and soldiers are entitled to pre-empt free within two years farms ranging from 135 acres with a bonus of \$50 for enlisted men to 1,000 acres for the higher officers, and a loan of from \$250 to \$2,500 and exemption from taxes for five years.

The law will affect all the unoccupied land in Siberia, a large amount of which is now valueless on account of lack of communication, but which will be opened to settlement if the railroad connecting the trans-Caspian and trans-Siberian systems, for which private companies are now seeking concessions, is built.

CROUP ABSOLUTELY CURED.

"There is no remedy in my opinion that can act more promptly than Dr. Wm. McGee's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup, absolutely. In one night, we gave him a dose when he was black in the face with choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."—Mr. Wm. McGee, 49 Wright Ave., Toronto, Ont.

DOCTORS ON STRIKE.

Bordeaux, Oct. 8.—Doctors in the hospital here to the number of 100 struck today, owing to the refusal of the directors to satisfy their claims. The authorities are calling on private practitioners to undertake the care of patients.

NEW SALOON SCHEME.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 7.—(Special) Twenty-five leading business men of this city have made a proposition to form a company, pay the city \$18,000 per year for 200 saloon licences now in operation and reduce the number of saloons to 25. The scheme contemplates 6 per cent. interest on investment the balance of profit to be turned over to the city. This is the Gothenburg system.

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Terrible Record of Disaster Because of Recent Earthquakes in Italy.

Rome, October 7.—According to the latest official reports 300 villages were destroyed by the recent earthquake in the province of Calabria. Reconstruction work, it is estimated, will cost about \$30,000,000, and funds contributed up to the present time amount to \$400,000.

The Pope is much distressed because of the situation, especially now that the severity of the autumn weather is felt among the inhabitants of the stricken district.

His Holiness today received the Right Rev. Francis Bourne, Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, in audience, and thanked him warmly for opening a collection among the clergy of Westminster, adding: "All good Catholics throughout the world should imitate him."

HARVEST FESTIVAL.

Especially Interesting Services Are Arranged at St. John's Church.

The celebration of the harvest festival at the St. John's church will take place today at both morning and evening grouped and woven grain, the trimming and decorated for the occasion with fruits of the earth, cereal, vegetable and floral, all in tasteful and appreciative arrangement; and on the altar-piece and chancel, which form the point d'appui of the scheme of floral decoration, the lady workers have achieved a veritable artistic triumph.

A study in white and gold is the theme, and it is worked out in sunflowers and white roses, with wheat, oats and barley on the blade, the latter deftly woven into panels and patterns of delicate tracery, each panel enclosing a beautiful ecclesiastical design, the I H S and C H R in Greek characters traced in grouped and woven grain, the trimmed panels on either side bearing a cornucopia laden with harvest produce.

The pulpit, the pillars and arches of the nave are hung with leaves and blossoms in harmonious keeping with the chancel, whilst the font, which terminates the floral vista, is richly adorned in a manner distinct and composed of rich red geranium and silver leaves, the general effect arrived at being one of singular beauty.

The choral portion of the services has been carefully arranged and in a manner appropriate to the festival occasion, under the direction of Mr. G. Jennings Burnett; Te Deum (Dykes) in F; anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land" (Stainer); Magnificat, Bethold Tours in F; Nunc Dimittis in C (Maurand); anthem, "O Paradise" (Burnett).

The soprano solo will be taken by Miss Nellie Todd and the quartette by Mrs. Lawson, Miss N. Todd, Miss M. Todd and Mrs. Jay. The bass solos will be sung by Mr. Herbert Kent and Mr. C. Mess. A new vesper and sevenfold amen, composed by the organist, will be sung by the choir for the first time at these services, the choir being a surprised choir of ladies.

On this occasion a collection will be raised in aid of the debt incurred in connection with the new sidewalk, drainage, insurance and the annual taxes, which aggregate to a sum of upwards of \$1,000, which has to be raised over and above the current church expenses.

ANECDOTE OF THOMAS B. REED.

Thomas B. Reed once telephoned a man to meet him in Pittsburg, and the recipient, wishing to escape what he feared might be an unpleasant interview, took advantage of interrupted communication, due to heavy rains, and replied:

"Sorry I cannot go to Pittsburg. Wash-out on line."

Mr. Reed wired back:

"Don't mind a little thing like that. Buy a new shirt and come on."

The man kept the appointment.—Everybody's.

SCHOOL RECORD FOR LAST MONTH

High Average Daily Attendance a Feature During Month of September.

Two features characterize a satisfactory school attendance, a high average daily attendance and a high percentage of pupils who are never absent. In both the public schools of the city during the month of September was generally very good. In all of the schools except the High school, the Hillside and the Rock Bay schools the daily average was over 90 per cent. of the enrollment; and in each of these same schools more than one-half of the pupils did not miss a single session.

In nine divisions the daily average for the month was over 95 per cent. of the enrollment. These were:

High school, 8th division.....96 per cent.
Boys' Central, 1st division.....95 per cent.
Girls' Central, 2nd division.....97 per cent.
Girls' Central, 4th division.....98 per cent.
North Ward, 4th division.....93 per cent.
South Park, 1st division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 3rd division.....97 per cent.
Victoria West, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
South Park, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
Kingston Street, 1st division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 6th division.....97 per cent.
Boys' Central, 5th division.....98 per cent.
Girls' Central, 6th division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 5th division.....96 per cent.

Following is the abstract for all the schools:

	No.	Daily Enrolled,	Daily perf.
High school.....	221	193.93	87.55
Boys' Central.....	530	491.87	92.89
Girls' Central.....	407	430.11	92.10
North Ward.....	403	370.31	91.88
South Park.....	399	371.15	93.75
Victoria West.....	270	291.91	93.55
Kingston Ridge.....	181	168.47	90.70
Hillside.....	146	136.47	93.47
Rock Bay.....	66	56.12	85.93
Total.....	2777	2552.76	91.92

P. C. perf. att'd.

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Kingston Street, 1st division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 6th division.....97 per cent.
Boys' Central, 5th division.....98 per cent.
Girls' Central, 6th division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 5th division.....96 per cent.

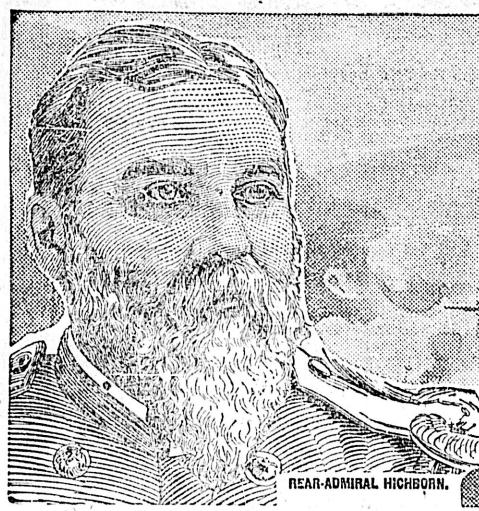
P. C. perf. att'd.

High school, 8th division.....96 per cent.
Boys' Central, 1st division.....95 per cent.
Girls' Central, 4th division.....97 per cent.
North Ward, 4th division.....93 per cent.
South Park, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
South Park, 2nd division.....95 per cent.
Kingston Street, 1st division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 6th division.....97 per cent.
Boys' Central, 5th division.....98 per cent.
Girls' Central, 6th division.....95 per cent.
Victoria West, 5th division.....96 per cent.

P. C. perf. att'd.

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Rear-Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na.



REAR-ADmiral HICHORN.

ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

REAR-ADmiral HICHORN is one of the best known admirals of our navy.

His statement concerning Peruna will have much weight as it goes out into the world.

What he says is echoed by many other naval officers of high standing.

WHAT THE ADMIRAL SAYS.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic." —Philip Hichorn.

AN EVERPRESENT FOE.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase.

Exposed as they are to constant changes, subject as they are to various vicissitudes, and all kinds of climate, wet and dry, night and day, they find catarrh to be their most insidious and everpresent foe.

In the barracks and on the field, Peruna is equally efficacious.

Taken in time, it will absolutely prevent catching cold.

PE-RU-NA A POSITIVE REMEDY.

After a cold has become established, Peruna will break it up quicker than any other remedy known to man.

Even after a cold has become settled in some organ of the body Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

Peruna will cure catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become chronic.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect.

Take Peruna at once. Delays in such matters are dangerous.

"Mourn the Peace Treaty"

How Nippon Shows Its Disapproval of Peace Agreement of Portsmouth.

Sullen Resentment Has Now Given Place to Riots in the Cities.

After its angry outburst, when madam gendarmes clove some skulls with swords, Tokio has settled down in sullen disapproval of the treaty of Portsmouth, according to news received by the Tartar yesterday. The suspension of newspapers which fanned the flames of open rebellion and the prompt operations of the military have stopped the overturning and burning of police kiosks, the wrecking of churches and anarchistic works. In anger, citizens are writing letters and postcards to Premier Katsura, to Baron Komura and others, exhorting them to commit "hara-kiri."

There came to the foreign office a man dressed in the old ceremonial "kamishime" — a costume generally worn at funerals—with a small packet in one hand and a little national flag in the other. The red ball in the centre of the flag had been draped with black cloth, and the white field was bordered with crepe. On the flag was written, "Mourn for the peace conference coming into agreement."

The wearer of the costume worn by old-time samurai, but seldom seen on the street is modern Tokio applied for an interview with the foreign minister. Fearing trouble, this was refused. As he left the entrance gate, he pasted a number of slips on the walls of the compound, with the following announcement: "Respectfully mourn the peace conference coming into agreement."

Japan does mourn the agreement. There are few families which do not mourn a relative—a father, a brother or a son. The increased taxation has brought want to those small wage-earners whose margin between bare subsistence and actual want was narrow before. The richer class has given up luxuries—these have given up necessities. These ask why the war was fought. It was possible to secure peace on such terms before all the blood and treasure had been poured.

In the Osaka Asahi is a cartoon with a heavy black mourning border. The peace terms are printed within this border, and beneath them is a well-executed drawing of a decaying skull on the battlefield, beside it being a broken skull. This tells its own tale.

Much of the resentment of the people is directed against Baron Komura, whose hand signed the unwelcome agreement. The mob does not consider that Japan is not at the gate of Russia, as Germany was at Paris; it considers alone an unbroken series of victories in Manchuria and the Yellow Sea. And that Baron Komura should concede so much seems treachery. A coolie cries "treason" in the marketplace, and the mob would kill and burn. This caused the recent outbreaks. A similar action might cause the assassination of Baron Komura. Such an event would surprise no one who knows the Japanese people.

In an issue of the Osaka Asahi of



CHRONIC CATARRH OF THROAT.

"I was troubled with catarrh of the throat particularly, and suffered considerably as a result thereof for a period of about five years, and my general health was affected.

SOUGHT CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

"Three years ago I was forced to give up business, and took up my residence in the Western country, looking for relief in a change of climate as well as a change in the method of treatment for my ailment.

CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

"After much expense, both here and in the West, I was induced by a friend to try Peruna. I continued the use of it for about five weeks, at the end of which time I returned to New York, both well and happy." —Wm. H. Switzer, 325 E. 33rd street, New York City.

USED PE-RU-NA IN HIS FAMILY.

"I have used Peruna in my family with very satisfactory results for the last two years. Besides I have recommended it to all whom I think are in need of it.

"I urge all who are afflicted to buy a bottle and begin its use at once. I have never heard of any who have used it to be dissatisfied with the results." —Frank W. Harris, box 23, Basic City, Va., member A. F. & A. M.

A TYPICAL TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. J. H. Galbraith, 300 West Second Ave., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have been a sufferer of catarrh of the stomach and kidneys for seven years. Doctors did me no good, and after taking Peruna for six months, at intervals, I believe I am cured. My appetite returned, I sleep well and work every day. I always have it in the house."

No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

We have on file thousands of testimonials like those given above. We can give our readers only a glimpse of the vast array of endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

ship with those countries, with objects inimical to Japan's interests. Count Okuma said:

"In ten years there will be another war with Russia. Japanese diplomacy was bound to fall when Japan accepted President Roosevelt's invitation. The Japanese plenipotentiaries were in reality prisoners of war under the president. The substitution of the word 'reimbursement' for 'indemnity' and the proposal offering half of Sakhalin, was a humiliating exhibition of diplomatic finesse."

The terms have been agreed upon, however. Japan must put her shoulder to the wheel. With the subsidence of the plotting and the healing of the wounds of the disappointed people, the problems will be met—as they were after the fruits of victory had been torn from the nation ten years before. Ten years ago, when the retrocession of the Liao-tung peninsula was announced, the attitude of the Japanese was as at present. It will be remembered that when the terms of the treaty of Shimoneseki were communicated to the powers, objections were raised by Russia, France and Germany. Memorandum were sent to Japan that possession of territory on the Chinese mainland would threaten the peace of the Orient. Japan declined to recognize that the interests of the three powers were affected, and France and Germany were not insistent. But Russia was. The attitude of that country was so threatening that an ultimatum was expected to be lodged. Japan's position, with her transports in Tallewan bay with the force intended for the march to Pekin, and her armies on the Liao-tung, was critical. The resources were strained by war, and it was decided to voluntarily modify the treaty and abandon Liao-tung.

When the news was published the country rose in protest. Celebrations were cancelled; there was no rejoicing because peace had been concluded. The press law was then more stringent than at present, but the newspapers spoke no less severely. The Yorodzu Choho then said: "It is not war but diplomacy which causes anxiety to Japan."

The Osaka Asahi said: "Revenge under certain conditions is a sacred duty. There are many instances in Japanese history . . ." The inference was that Japan must wait her opportunity to wreak vengeance upon Russia, the power which opposed her.

Ten years later Japan went to war with Russia, and it is a well-known fact that preparations were carried on in the interim.

Will Japan again prepare for another war ten years hence?

Canada and The Empire

Object of Sir Frederick Pollock's Visit Is Outlined in His Own Words.

Chief Exponent of Scheme of Imperial Council to Visit Victoria Shortly.

Sir Frederick Pollock's main purpose in coming to Canada is to sound the feelings of Canadians with regard to the scheme of an Imperial council, of which he and Mr. Pitt Kennedy, who accompanies him, are the chief exponents.

Sir Frederick's ideas on the subject may be given briefly in his own words:

"The present relations between the compact of the British Empire are not all that can be desired, and a more highly organized system is desirable, if practicable. The British Empire presents a unique spectacle of a metropolitan state controlling by sundry and manifold relations a number of possessions and dependencies in different parts of the world, all of which are in a state of mutual protection mainly upon the Imperial command of the seas. No other empire has been, or is so constituted; and this geographical situation lies at the basis of our colonial policy. Great Britain has acquired, during the course of the nineteenth century, the habit of holding her possessions in North America and Australia upon the very singular political tenure of sovereignty by mutual consent."

It is conceivable that now and then, when the business was of special importance, the venue might be transferred so as to speak to the Cabinet by summoning one or two selected members of the Imperial committee to attend a Cabinet meeting; but the main committee would probably include two or three leading members of the Cabinet. It does not seem likely that the Cabinet would need any further information.

HOUSTON'S ESCAPE.

Montreal Star Comments on Vagaries of the Mayor of Nelson.

British Columbia is the land where the unusual in politics flourishes, says the Montreal Star. They have had dissolving-view ministries, and they have had gubernatorial crises, and they have had "Joe" Martin. And now they have a member of their legislature who thinks so little of his job that he allows himself to be classed among the "missing" for a while, and is finally found working as a journeyman printer in a Nevada town. Of course, he is probably more usefully employed "sticking type" than he would be "sticking" the other fellow in the great game of politics but we are not accustomed in this part of the Dominion to see men regard the honor—and emoluments—of sitting in the legislature so lightly. Here our fellows "hustle" for the job; and expect the printers to help them do their "hustling."

Some captions critics might object to this escaped politician's course in going to Nevada. Could he not have got a job as a printer at home? But it ought to be remembered in extenuation of his course that if he had remained at home he would almost certainly have been detected performing useful work and would thus have lost caste as a professional politician. A politician is not expected to "work" any body but the public, and he is always looked upon with suspicion when he is found holding down a real job. Of course, he can accept a distinguished post in connection with some well-advertised enterprise where he is not asked to do any actual laborious work, and where his name is employed more for the sake of the name, and he is not a member of a court of appeal, independent legislative, and involves a considerable modification of their existing authority.

I am not aware of any reason for thinking that the parliament of the United Kingdom would easily be persuaded to reduce itself by a solemn act to the status of legislature, or that the colonial governments would be willing to surrender any substantial part of their autonomy to some new federal senate or council. No one, I believe, is so foolish as to advocate direct representation of the colonies in parliament. There are at least three fatal objections, besides the very serious one of the colonies being autonomous in their internal affairs, to such a proposal.

The mother country and the colonies, like partners, are liable for each other's acts to the interministerial farthing. External unity of this kind seems to require some internal unity of direction to make it prudent for reasonable men to accept its attorney. And we are to strict legal theory, that unity is given in the supremacy of the King, exercised either in the parliament of the United Kingdom or through ministers responsible to it. But this has long been a legal fiction. The partnership cannot at this day be treated as an one-man company in which the parent is the sole master. Our colonies are autonomous in their internal affairs, mainly as the colonies of Greek cities were, and in external affairs the tendency is to stop only at matters which may touch peace and war. There is still a senior partner holding and staking most, but the junior partners are merely members of the family admitted to nominal shares. And there are no partnership articles.

If, on the other hand, we are to strengthen the ties, it does not seem that any merely commercial arrangements will be sufficient or that any formal constitutional making is practical. As for any kind of central constitution, it is assumed that it will be a federal constitution, and involves a considerable modification of their existing authority.

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We will then look for some plan which will avoid elaborate legislation and formal change in the constitution. We must distinctly renounce the invention of any new kind of executive or compulsory power. No such power would be accepted by the colonies. We will have to go back to a council of advice, which has only the right to be called "persuasive" authority. My own expectation would be that, if such a council were once effectively constituted, including the fitting persons and furnished with proper information, its advice would have great weight, and ultimately take a definite place in customs of our constitution.

As to the constitution of the Imperial committee, the nucleus of it exists already in the conference of premiers which met in 1902, and it is expected to meet again next year. The premiers of the Dominion, of the Commonwealth and New Zealand are already Privy Counsellors, and

will establish a special stage service between White Horse and Dawson. For information apply to the GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT, Vancouver, B. C.

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Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Tues-

day, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada except the city United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00

Six months 2.50

Three months 1.25

COMMISSIONS.

The Nelson Daily News takes serious exception to the Colonist articles on the government by commission, and asserts that commissions "should greatly assist in the work of representative government, that is to say, in a government that will be representative of the masses of the people and not of the special interests of a class." There may be reasons why the editor of the News has a soft side for commissions, but of necessity they cannot appeal to the entire community, inasmuch as there are not enough secretaries to go around. The Colonist was really not finding so much fault with the appointment of commissions for some purposes, for which they are doubtless very useful, as the carrying of the principle to the extent to which it is being done by the government at Ottawa. Six in one season is a "bit thick." The point the Colonist wishes to take in particular is that if the West were properly represented in the Cabinet, and the representatives from various constituencies did their duty in informing the government of the needs of the country (which, of course, they must first know for themselves by careful study, the necessity for expensive commissions would not exist. As it is now, when the special requirements of any district or particular industry are brought to the attention of the Government the members have to plead lack of information on the subject, and if it is important enough, a commission is appointed to ascertain the facts. There is a tendency in all governments to shift the responsibility of dealing with delicate and knotty problems to the shoulders of an irresponsible body of some sort. That is a convenient way of getting rid of difficulties, but it is not carrying out responsible government in the true sense of the term. Members of Parliament are elected and governments are selected to act upon their judgment, in accordance with what they conceive to be the best interests of the people, and to take the full responsibility of what they do.

The first of a series of Success articles by Allen West appears in this issue. They will be continued at intervals of every few days until completed. Our readers will find them especially well written, snappy, and full of valuable suggestions.

The British Columbia Mining Record for September, which is a little later than usual in coming to hand, devotes considerable space to the proceedings of the Tariff Commission so far as they relate to the Le Roi troubles. It takes up the cudgels in defence of Mr. McMillan, and thinks he deserves better treatment than he has received. There is an interesting article on the King Solomon group of mines on Copper mountain, in the Helkheim district, near the Kokslah river. It is written by the editor, and the illustrations show large ore deposits which have been uncoved.

TALKING OUT IN MEETING.

This paper has been accused of conducting a campaign against the people of Eastern Canada, and of endeavoring to stir up sectional feeling. Those who have followed our course in the matter of better terms and in the advocacy generally of the claims of the West to more consideration, not only in one, but in many ways, can bear testimony to the fact that we have said nothing offensive, nothing calculated to weaken the federal relations, nothing not in harmony with the broad and cheerful spirit which prevails throughout Canada as to its future. There has been an effort, and not without some success, we believe, to call attention to certain facts and conditions affecting our position in the federal arena, which, if not admitted have not been and cannot be denied. It is said that this is the only paper in British Columbia which has adopted such a policy of fault-finding and that no one else regards the issues raised as serious. We know of, at least, one or two papers that support the position we have taken, and we are glad to welcome an important recruit to the ranks in the person of the editor of the Vancouver Province.

It will be remembered that in view of the retirement of Mr. Justice Nesbitt from the Supreme Court of Canada we suggested the appointment of a representative from the bench or bar of British Columbia to succeed him, more particularly as there had been a promise that when a vacancy occurred again the claims of a western man would have favorable consideration. The appointment of Mr. Justice McLennan, an excellent judge in his day, and a man of ability, but old enough to be on the retired list, has moved the Province, an orthodox Liberal paper, to observe:

In the appointment of Mr. Justice McLennan, of Toronto, to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created by the resignation of Mr. Justice Nesbitt, the people of Western Canada have an intimation that under no circumstances in the Federal parliament shall any member be determined stand on all such questions affecting their rights, there is not much hope of relief. The East will crowd us out of all positions and we will have to rely for a consideration of our interests upon tribunals composed of men imperfectly acquainted with our conditions. It is so in matters commercial as it is in matters judicial. The tariff of the Dominion has unmistakably been designed for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturer and the Eastern distributor at the expense of Western industries and Western business. It is also evident that it was thoroughly understood at the federal council, and in the older provinces, that this Western main is not being developed primarily for the profit of the people of the East; that the men who are building up the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean are doing so with the intention of

enjoying the fruits of their labor and asserting their equality in the management of the national estate, and that they will not much longer tolerate this indifference to their rights and this refusal to accord them a fair place in the affairs of the commonwealth. Undoubtedly assuming that this great Western territory of nearly two thousand miles in breadth, with all its tremendous and rapidly enlarging interests, is only deserving one portfolio in a cabinet of sixteen members, is an exhibition of ignorance of the relative importance of the two great divisions of the Dominion, and an insult to the country that will in no remote period be the most populous, as well as the most productive, part of Canada. To refuse the West a representative on the highest tribunal of the land, when it is clearly apparent that our interests demand it, is in keeping with the failure to give us a voice in the building in the government, or to adjust the tariff to our fair and reasonable needs.

COMMISSIONS.

"In the Broadleaf Wild" is a weird tale of the woods and mountains, the Canadian Rockies, in the wild fastnesses of which two brothers live alone. A tale is told them by a French trader, whose life they saved, of a white squaw of the Moosefoot tribe, who the brothers never saw, and finally decide to pay a visit to the Moosefoot tribe, with the object of meeting this white Indian woman. The journey is made with indifferent result, but later a white squaw is found, and both brothers fall in love with her. The story is a legend of their love, framed in the consequent tragedies, make a tale that is compelling in interest, although rather naked in its horrors. The peculiarity of the tale is the fact that there is no really admirable character, no idealism, but rather the stark pictures of man in his native savagery.

"The Making of a Teacher" being a contribution to some phases of the problem of religious education, by Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., LL.D., professor of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, is issued in Canada by Wm. Briggs of Toronto. It is a book of three hundred and fifty pages, and deals with so many phases of the educational question that the teaching problem, that even a concise outline of the subjects as treated by the author is out of the question. He differentiates between the making of a teacher and the training of a teacher. The latter happens when we have a teacher at the outset. The former tends to involve new creation out of the raw materials which constitute humanity at large. Some teachers, of which Socrates was a conspicuous example, are born, not made. Others have to be hewn out of the rough. As there are comparatively few Socrates, the average teacher must be moulded and refined, fashioned as a raw product, with perhaps no special adaptabilities. The author deals more particularly with the equipment required for religious education, as afforded in the Sunday school, but as the child and young person are dealt with, the same methods of instruction are applicable in a general way. The qualities which the same qualities in the teacher are required. Teaching, we are told, is always prophetic. It aims to describe the needs of the future, and to equip the childhood of the present for the mature life that is to be. A wise teacher concerns himself primarily with the welfare of his pupils, and for life's service the teacher must have two qualifications for his work. He must understand the nature of the human soul, and he must possess a knowledge of the subject matter which is to be the occasion of thought, feeling, and volition in the pupil. In other words, he must have a teacher of human conduct, not of human intellects. All education is either spiritual, intellectual or emotional. Jesus typified perfection as a teacher in the first class. The products of Grecian learning were intellectual, and of the Roman learning emotional. In preparing the higher type, but teaching for complete fitness must touch the complete circle. The author lays down the following rules for methodic teaching: The teacher must know (1) how the mind operates, (2) how these laws of the mind express themselves in terms of the educational principles, and (3) how these educational principles determine methods of teaching. Throughout the book is very instructive from the teachers' point of view, and carries with it a bright and vigorous style. The author deals in the effective epithet and aphorism of his teaching on the subject. The book in the United States is published by the Sunday School Times Company, of Philadelphia.

The October number of the Canadian Magazine is a specially interesting one, from the fact that it marks the 12th anniversary of that publication. It was started in 1883, and was edited by Sir John Macdonald, then a member of the late Sir Oliver, and a genius in many respects, who, if he had been blessed with as much industry as he was with brains, would have made a name for himself in Canada as great as that of his distinguished cousin. Since 1885, when Mr. Mowat replaced Sir John, the editorship, the distinction of the Canadian Magazine have been controlled by Mr. John A. Cooper, A. W., who has the true spirit of the Canadian instinct, and plenty of ambition. By hard work, and against the many difficulties which a Canadian magazine has had to contend for recognition and success, as compared with its English contemporaries, he has steadily carried it to a position which commands respect in our own literary field. Blame though it be, we are beginning to take pride in it as a truly Canadian product, which is sharing in some measure the material prosperity which is general in the Dominion. As a representative of the best Canadian thoughts it has many friends among the Indians, who might not otherwise take a special interest in it as a literary vehicle. Improvement has been gradual, but substantial. What we should like to see would be some Canadian millionaires taking a financial interest in it which would enable the editor to compete with foreign magazines for writers. One reason why so many of our Canadian men and women have left Canada to sell their wares elsewhere is that they cannot find a remunerative market at home. It sounds rather "showy" to talk about markets in connection with literary products, but we cannot disregard the fact that those who devote themselves to literary pursuits must live by literature, and if they can furnish the marketable product they will go where it is in demand. The literary domain is the one in which there is absolute free trade. Nevertheless we should encourage the home produced in letters, as well as in anything else, only in the way of protection. It is not amenable to the principle of protection, except to a very limited degree. For its anniversary number the editor of the Canadian Magazine has chosen some most appropriate features. To start with we have the gaudy Benjamin Suite, President of the Royal Society of Canada, discussing on "The Beginnings of French Canadian Literature," in which we find both pen and photographic portraits of fatalities such as Blandford, the poet and editor; Garneau, the historian, Chaveau the novelist, Abbe Ferland, the historian, Audouin, Gaspe, author of "Ancient Canadian," Sir James La Mothe, frail but reminiscent; Louis Fréchette, poet laureate of Canada; Dr. Dionne, librarian and author of several histories, and of others. Right Barr, Canadian novelist and journalist, who found a profitable market for his works outside Canada, but still a strong Canadian influence, particularly among the French-speaking population of Canada, and the future of Bell. There is a character sketch of Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian author of recent years who has won the most fame. Beekle Wilson, not unknown in the Canadian world of letters, advocates "Migration not Emigration" for the British Empire. The title suggests a good deal of the argument of his theme, and he concludes "Let England and her Colonies" by H. T. Miller, is timely. "The Ride of Waster Cavendish" by W. A. Fraser, our Canadian prose-Kipling is stirring; as we have been delighted from time to time with the writings of the young and many poems and religious works.

I sing the joy of the wind-swept woods,
The joy of the love-lit sky.
The joy of the solemn solitude,
Where the stars burn clear on high.

I sing with the winds, the stars, and the sun,
As the world rolls on its way,
A song of cosmic joy began
At the birth of night and day:

For life is a perfect symphony,
With God and His world in tune;
And I feel the vibrant harmony
Of the pulsing days of June.

The above is an example of Louis Lehoux's style in his book of poems just published entitled "Songs from the Silent Land." It would seem that a new poet has arisen.

"The Green Eye of Goona," is a detective story with a little love episode interwoven. Arthur Morrison has in this story found something wholly new in the matter of plot, but he has rather spoilt the story by overdoing the murders, horrible ones, too. The scene opens at the great Durbar in India with the theft of an immense green diamond generally known as the "Green Eye of Goona." The Eye is snatched to England in one of twelve magnum opus of wine, which are auctioned off on their arrival at Southampton. The detective work comes in the finding of the magnum and securing possession of the stolen diamond. The publishers are George Bell & Sons, of London, England.

The Roberts family are all authors of more or less note. Charles G. D. is the best known, particularly as a writer of animal stories and as a poet. Theodore Roberts is making a name for himself. His book, "Hemming the Adventurer," is a story of the loves and adventures of news paper correspondents. It compares very favorably with books by much more eminent men than Mr. Roberts. The life of the special correspondent is well portrayed, and the three triple love plots add much to the interest, for love is always interesting. If there is a fault it is the language.

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The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAL-EIN ISLAND.

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A curious fact it is that, years ago, Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "His Life and His Opinions," by Bernard Mallet, is to be issued next month by Messrs. Nisbet. It contains all that will be published of his private life. Robert Louis Stevenson was for years in close correspondence on political and economic questions with many of the best known public men, and some of these men, who might not otherwise take a special interest in it as a literary vehicle, improvement has been gradual, but substantial. What we should like to see would be some Canadian millionaires taking a financial interest in it which would enable the editor to compete with foreign magazines for writers. One reason why so many of our Canadian men and women have left Canada to sell their wares elsewhere is that they cannot find a remunerative market at home. It sounds rather "showy" to talk about markets in connection with literary products, but we cannot disregard the fact that those who devote themselves to literary pursuits must live by literature, and if they can furnish the marketable product they will go where it is in demand. The literary domain is the one in which there is absolute free trade. Nevertheless we should encourage the home produced in letters, as well as in anything else, only in the way of protection. It is not amenable to the principle of protection, except to a very limited degree. For its anniversary number the editor of the Canadian Magazine has chosen some most appropriate features. To start with we have the gaudy Benjamin Suite, President of the Royal Society of Canada, discussing on "The Beginnings of French Canadian Literature," in which we find both pen and photographic portraits of fatalities such as Blandford, the poet and editor; Garneau, the historian, Chaveau the novelist, Abbe Ferland, the historian, Audouin, Gaspe, author of "Ancient Canadian," Sir James La Mothe, frail but reminiscent; Louis Fréchette, poet laureate of Canada, and the future of Bell. There is a character sketch of Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian author of recent years who has won the most fame. Beekle Wilson, not unknown in the Canadian world of letters, advocates "Migration not Emigration" for the British Empire. The title suggests a good deal of the argument of his theme, and he concludes "Let England and her Colonies" by H. T. Miller, is timely. "The Ride of Waster Cavendish" by W. A. Fraser, our Canadian prose-Kipling is stirring; as we have been delighted from time to time with the writings of the young and many poems and religious works.

King's Lynn, Sir William produced a work which should prove to be the book of the year for boys, and for all interested in modern naval tactics.

The late Mr. John Hay bequeathed all his unpublished manuscripts to his eldest daughter, who will prepare the papers for publication, and will present a portrait and a biographical sketch of her father to the Imperial Institute. When ambassador to England, Mr. Hay was often accompanied by his daughter, then Miss Helen Hay, whose volume of poems "Some Verses," published in 1888, will be familiar to some of our readers, says the Westminster Gazette.

"Sir Louis Mallett: a Study of His Life and His Opinions," by Bernard Mallet, is to be issued next month by Messrs. Nisbet. It contains all that will be published of his private life. Sir Louis Mallet was for years in close correspondence on political and economic questions with many of the best known public men, and some of these men, who might not otherwise take a special interest in it as a literary vehicle, improvement has been gradual, but substantial. What we should like to see would be some Canadian millionaires taking a financial interest in it which would enable the editor to compete with foreign magazines for writers. One reason why so many of our Canadian men and women have left Canada to sell their wares elsewhere is that they cannot find a remunerative market at home. It sounds rather "showy" to talk about markets in connection with literary products, but we cannot disregard the fact that those who devote themselves to literary pursuits must live by literature, and if they can furnish the marketable product they will go where it is in demand. The literary domain is the one in which there is absolute free trade. Nevertheless we should encourage the home produced in letters, as well as in anything else, only in the way of protection. It is not amenable to the principle of protection, except to a very limited degree. For its anniversary number the editor of the Canadian Magazine has chosen some most appropriate features. To start with we have the gaudy Benjamin Suite, President of the Royal Society of Canada, discussing on "The Beginnings of French Canadian Literature," in which we find both pen and photographic portraits of fatalities such as Blandford, the poet and editor; Garneau, the historian, Chaveau the novelist, Abbe Ferland, the historian, Audouin, Gaspe, author of "Ancient Canadian," Sir James La Mothe, frail but reminiscent; Louis Fréchette, poet laureate of Canada, and the future of Bell. There is a character sketch of Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian author of recent years who has won the most fame. Beekle Wilson, not unknown in the Canadian world of letters, advocates "Migration not Emigration" for the British Empire. The title suggests a good deal of the argument of his theme, and he concludes "Let England and her Colonies" by H. T. Miller, is timely. "The Ride of Waster Cavendish" by W. A. Fraser, our Canadian prose-Kipling is stirring; as we have been delighted from time to time with the writings of the young and many poems and religious works.

It is stated that the price demanded from the University of California by Historian Hubert Howe Bancroft for his library, consisting of historical manuscripts, books, and pamphlets referring to early history of California, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is less than it has ever been offered for before.

Sir George Macdonald, the novelist, who died in London recently at the age of eighty-one, like Crockett, began life as a preacher, but after serving a short time as an independent minister, became a peddler, and eventually settled in the literature of his native Scotland. His most popular novels were "David Ellice," "Fishes of Howglen," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," "Whifield Cummermede," "Malcolm," and "The Marquis of Lossie." Besides these, Macdonald wrote books for the young, and many poems and religious works.

When the troops of Catherine the Second took Warsaw they carried the three hundred thousand volumes of the local Library to St. Petersburg, also the contents of Radziwill and other public libraries. This year the Russian government decided to return the Radziwill books. They were brought back in the unopened boxes in which they had been taken away more than a century ago.

A group of citizens of real or supposed literary tendencies had been testing their memories by trying to recall and name all the plays of Shakespeare. All of them having failed in this, they essayed a simpler task, to wit, the naming of the simple Morris. One of the great losses, "Cleopatra," said he, "Cleopatra," said another, "Artemis," said the third, "Artemis--two," claimed the second. "Enterpe--" "Enterpe--three," "Enterpe--" "Enterpe--four," "Enterpe--" "Enterpe--five," A pause, and then "Melpomene," said number one, "Melpomene--six," scored number two, "Amphion," pausing, and then "Coryc," said number three, "Coryc," asserted the other, "well that makes seven." A long pause, "I'm two sky," asserted number one, finally, "I'm two sky," said number two, "two, solemnly." The crowd drank to the health of Cleopatra and Urania at his expense.

"Fraudulent Refugio" is the title of a work by the late Mr. William Laidlow Clowes

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Take along your camera and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

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in your office or residence? If so, put in one of our GAS GRATES and LOGS. If you haven't GAS connection, try one of our COAL and WOOD grates and

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EXTRA SPECIAL--ENGLISH MARMALADE!

1 7-lb tin.....65c
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Butchers' Steels
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See our line of SHEARS
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WILL BUY A GOOD 7-ROOM
HOUSE, JAMES BAY, CLOSE TO
PARK AND SCHOOL, ON EASY
TERMS

Heisterman & Co.

Local News

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163 acres, 15 cultivated, 20 slashed; 4 room cottage and outbuildings; orchard. Price \$1,600; or will rent with option to buy. Farms for sale as well near to Victoria.

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Worth \$300. Fully Guaranteed for
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Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable
colors for Fall and Winter wear. Gents'
Winter Suits dyed dark colors for Fall
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From twenty to one hundred and twenty teapots from twenty cents to one hundred and twenty cents. A variety of over seventy, including Rockingham decorated. See our window for further particulars. R. A. Brown & Co., 50 Douglas street.

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PARK AND SCHOOL, ON EASY
TERMS

Heisterman & Co.

Local News

She wanted a piano, which was no more than right. He said, "I'll go to So-and-So's, and order one tonight. But quickly tears began to flow, she shook her pretty head—I want a "MENDELSSOHN" or none, she petulantly said. The reason why is plain to all—tis quality that tells, Which with a reasonable price this fine piano sells. Go right away, my dear, said she, to Fletcher Bros' store, And buy me that fine instrument that stands close by the door. The prices are reduced this week, and you will save some money, So it have sent right up at once, and be my own dear honey.

MORAL: TAKE YOUR WIFE'S ADVICE—SHE KNOWS BEST.

FLETCHER BROS.

PIANO WAREHOUSE

93 Government Street, Victoria

Open Air Meeting.—An open air meeting in connection with the Herald street mission will be held at 8:30, to be followed by an address in the hall by Rev. W. H. Barraclough.

Illustrated Lecture.—The ladies of the Centennial Methodist church have arranged with the Rev. W. H. Barraclough to deliver his illustrated lecture entitled "On the Edge of the Arctic Circle," tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the church. The lecture will be illustrated by over 100 views and is expected to be very interesting.

Indian Band Contest.—At the Dominion Fair in New Westminster Musical Director and Judge J. Wyatt Trendall awarded the first prize of \$300 in the Indian band contest to the Port Simpson band, second to the Squamish mission band of \$200 and third to the Sechelt band of \$100. Each organization played three selections of their own choosing.

Sale of Books.—Messrs. L. Eaton & Co. will offer at their salerooms, corner of Fort and Douglas streets, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, an unusually fine collection of books from the collection of T. L. Grahame, some rare photographic studies of the celebrated colossal statues which adorn the grand pile.

Maccabees Review.—Tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, the regular review of Queen Alexandra Hive, No. 11. Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held in the Knights of Pythias hall. After a short business session Deputy Lady Spofford will give her report of the meeting of the National Council of Women. Visiting and local Maccabees are cordially invited to be present and to bring a friend.

Militia Drill.—Sub-target shooting will be one of the features of militia drill during the forthcoming winter. Sixteen of these instruments have been forwarded from Ottawa and are now awaiting distribution among the different corps throughout the western district. Two will probably be set aside for the use of the Fifth Regiment. Every opportunity will be given members of the regiment to practice on the sub-targets and the C. O. is confident that by so doing he will stimulate interest in shooting, thereby increasing the standard or marksmanship in the corps.

Dramatic Recital.—Judging from the encomium bestowed by some of the best known critics upon the work of Mine. Stuart Richings, the recital announced for next Monday evening will afford an unusual opportunity for lovers of the dramatic art. The artist's powers of mimicry are said to be remarkable, and her impersonations of characters, widely diverse, give evidence of a rare versatility. The Seattle Daily Times says: "Mine. Stuart Richings is an entertainer of most unusual ability." The K. of P. Hall will do doubt be filled to its utmost capacity.

Opening Dance.—The opening party given by Mrs. Lester on Thursday evening to her classes was a grand success, nearly two hundred young folks taking part. The new "Cradle" waltz was introduced and very favorably received. Floor, supper and music were excellent. "Yankee Doodle Boy," a new two-step, received four encores, and many compliments were paid to Miss Heater and Mr. Locke upon their spirited rendering of a whole programme of entirely new music. A social dance will be held every Thursday evening, for which membership tickets must be secured.

Y. M. C. A. Classes.—About 50 men and boys have already enrolled for the various Y. M. C. A. physical classes, and it is possible that the number will be doubled in the next couple of weeks. The squad contests are proving very popular, arousing great interest among the members. The business men's class meets on Monday and Thursday evenings at 5:15, instead of Wednesday and Friday as formerly. This was the most popular class last year. A class for "busy men" has been added, intended to meet the needs of men who work until 6 o'clock, the class hour starting at 6:15. Within the next two weeks a basket ball league will be formed and a schedule of games arranged between the various athletic organizations of the city.

Gore-Arbuckle.—On September 29, at San Francisco, Thomas Sinclair Gore of this city was joined in marriage to Mrs. Lulu J. Arbuckle, of Washington, D. C. The wedding took place in Grace church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. David Evans, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gore arrived from San Francisco on Friday after visiting the Portland fair, and will eventually take up their residence at Oak Bay, where Mr. Gore intends to build. Mr. Gore is a well-known surveyor, having resided here for the past eighteen years. He is a brother of Mr. W. S. Gore.

Jap Fishermen Lost.—A despatch from a Vancouver correspondent says: "The Japanese consul today chartered the steamer Delta and started out to scour the Gulf to look for boats, wrecks and bodies of the fishermen supposed to have been drowned in yesterday morning's gale. Several canneries report a number of boats missing. Three Japanese boats arrived in False creek this morning, and say not more than six boat crews were lost. All the boats from which the men were rescued yesterday by the Lorne and other vessels were abandoned. Probably twenty boats and nets were lost."

Harvest Festival.—The members and friends of Mount Sicker Methodist church held their harvest home festival on the evening of Tuesday, October 3rd, in their pretty little church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the congregation. At the same time the congregation took advantage of the opportunity to tender a reception to Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, two popular members who have been recently married and intend settling on the Hill. The services on Sunday were well attended, and since the Rev. T. H. Wright assumed charge of this circuit a lively interest has been created and the membership increased. An excellent programme was rendered, which was enhanced by a beautiful and tasteful repast provided by the Ladies' Aid, at which the utmost good humor and the best of Christian fellowship prevailed.

As a result of the concert it is expected that a glee club will be organized, as there is plenty of good talent and many opportunities.

Mrs. G. F. D. Simpson's adult beginners' class will open Monday evening at 8 p. m.

A number of nice furnished rooms to rent by the month at Hotel Davies. Moderate prices.

If you are leaving town by boat or train, ring up 'Phone 249 and have your baggage promptly delivered by Pacific Transfer Co.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

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**OUR STOCK OF
Coats, Suits
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is now complete, comprising the most fashionable and newest styles for fall.

New Skirts Special

We are showing a very special line of new dressy Skirts in soft and pretty materials, suitable for afternoon and evening wear.

Children's Coats in Great Variety

Good Repairing

Is the cheapest in the end, as such work lasts and gives satisfaction. If you have any watches, clocks, or jewellery that need repairs, let us put them in order for you; we will find our CHARGES VERY MODERATE, and we guarantee that you will be pleased and satisfied both with the work and the prices.

Old Jewellery re-made into something modern, and estimates given without charge for all kinds of work.

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WAS GREAT; WE WIRED FOR A
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PERFECT FIT, STYLE AND SATIS-
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HAVE YOU SEEN OUR SELF-
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TOUCH THE SPRING, THE UMBER
DOES THE REST. \$1.50 and \$2.50.

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OUR \$1 UMBRELLA IS THE BEST
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IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL
PRICES FROM \$1 UP TO \$10.

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D. A. 250

SPORTS

HOCKEY.

Ladies Practice

A large number of the members of the Ladies' Hockey Club attended the practice which was called for yesterday afternoon. Sides were chosen and a very enjoyable game took place.

After the practice a meeting of the club was held to discuss the question of furnishing the room which has been set aside for their use by the Oak Bay Park Association.

Arrangements were completed whereby the room will be fitted up very nicely, and when finished will be very cosy, making it much more convenient for the members when at practice.

It will now be possible for the members of the club to have light refreshments after the practice, without sitting out in the centre of the grandstand. The entertainment of competing teams will also be attended to without the gaze of the public being on them.

The club is making great preparations for the season, and judging from the number that attend practice there will be a hard time selecting the team. The ladies are very anxious to again win the championship. So enthusiastic were some of the players yesterday that after indulging in a hard practice, a number of them took a couple of turns around the track.

No outside games have yet been arranged, but the members are patiently waiting to hear from their old adversaries, Nanaimo and Vancouver.

Player Injured

Immediately after the ladies had finished their practice yesterday, the field was occupied by the male players. Two full teams were chosen and a hard game played. During the game J. W. Cambie, who was playing goal, received a nasty crack over the face, making a bad cut across the cheekbone, which necessitated a couple of stitches.

THE TURF.

The Cesarewitch

The next event of any interest to be run in the Old Country is the Cesarewitch, which takes place on Wednesday, October 18. The event is open to all classes, and the distance is two miles and a quarter. For this event the Savoy have arranged a book, where the local enthusiasts may back their choice.

New Pacing Record

Lexington, Oct. 7.—Dan Patch, king of pacers, today clipped three-fourths of a second from his own and the world's record of 1:56, negotiating the mile in 1:55 1/4. The track was lightning fast.

FOOTBALL.

Practice Tomorrow

The Victoria United Football team had a very successful practice yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay. Nearly all of last season's team were out, as well as a number of new players, several of the latter showing up very well. The team appears to be determined to retrieve the laurels which they have lost, and with this end in view, a full turnout is requested for tomorrow evening. Players are requested to catch the 6 o'clock car for Oak Bay, and any players in the city who intend playing this season are cordially invited to be on hand.

Garrison Win

In a practice match yesterday the garrison defeated the Egeria team by the score of 2-0.

British Team's Victory

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—The English Association football team won its third straight victory today, defeating an all-Philadelphia eleven by 5 to 0.

HAD TO HIDE IT

A mother wrote us recently that she had to keep Scott's Emulsion under lock and key—her children used to drink it whenever her back was turned. Strange that children should like something that is so good for them. It's usually the other way. Scott's Emulsion makes children comfortable, makes them fat and rosy-cheeked. Perhaps that's why they like it so much—they know it makes them feel good.

We'll send you a sample, free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

BRITISH SPORTING NEWS

ATHLETICS.

Sept. 8, 1905.

An English northern sporting paper recently raised the question as to who was the best sprinter ever known. The replies were pretty unanimous in favor of Harry Hutchins of Putney, and there can be little doubt about his being entitled to the honor. Many people thought A. F. Duffy to be the best, but he was beaten on account of his world's record of 9.35 secs for 100 yards. The little man certainly stands as the fastest amateur ever known for the century, and at his best he was probably equal to Hutchins (at his best) for 100 yards. Duffy, however, fell away after the century, and in the writer's opinion, cannot be even considered when judging the world's best sprinter. The question must enter into the question. While agreeing that Hutchins is entitled to the award, his claims give him little to spare over B. J. Wefers—who stands head and shoulders in front of all amateurs. Let us compare the records of Hutchins and Wefers. The former's best is 12.14 yards in 12.27 secs, 150 yards in 14.11 secs, 200 yards in 21.45 secs, 360 yards in 30.35 secs, and 350 yards for 38.25 secs. The amateur did 9.45 secs for 100 yards, 11.35 secs for 120 yards, 21.15 secs for 220 yards (straight course) and 21.35 secs (around a turn), 30.35 secs for 300 yards, and 48.35 secs for the quarter-mile. On these records Wefers would have beaten Duffy at 130 yards, which the amateur could have run in 12.25 secs, judging on his 120 and 220 yards records. From 200 to 300 yards Wefers was quite equal and perhaps better than Hutchins. In spite of the latter's faster record for 300. The sprinter was hampered by other competitors on his way to the finish, which struck when he did 30 secs at Powderhall, which enhances the performance. The writer saw Wefers do 21.15 for 230 and 30.35 secs for 300. In the case of the latter he ran two turns and was forced very wide by having to run outside his men and certainly ran three or four yards over the distance. This, however, does not detract from the fact that he makes it look as though others might have beaten 30 secs for 300, had he laid himself out for the distance, which he did not do. We are told that Hutchins was capable of marvelous things at 400 yards, but he never showed them in public. He once ran a trial with L. G. Myers in Little Bridge, and Myers, by six or seven yards, up to near 400, where Hutchins stopped. This proves nothing, as Myers ran his quarters at an even pace throughout and usually beat his men in the last 50 yards. Whether Hutchins was "all out" when he stopped, is only known by his record for 350 yards. It will thus be seen that, judging on all round ability there is little in it between Hutchins and Wefers, though the former deserves the aim by virtue of having run at a faster speed than any other man. As to comparing Wefers and Downer, that is absurd as the American could have given Downer 2 yards in 100, 6 yards in 220, 9 yards in 300 and a like start in 440 yards. Wefers is well off for sprint and middle distance runners, but the stayers do not compare so favorably with ours. There was one notable exception in the late W. D. Day, whose record for three miles (14 mins., 39 secs.) ranks very high. The American climate is often blamed for the lack of stayers, but it is more the mode of living across the Atlantic that is responsible. The English cars, coaches and buses, very little walking, the habit of shutting fresh air out of living rooms in the winter, drinking ice water in conjunction with the consumption of indigestible buckwheat cakes, etc., are some reasons why stayers do not thrive. Plenty of Britishers, however, have run distances well in excess of those of the American Army and Navy championships at Aldershot, and these days are occupied in carrying the meetings through. Lieut. G. D. A. Shaw, Royal Field Artillery, proved himself a skilled boxer by the way he repeated his last year's successes in the feather and light-weight championships for officers. Lieut. R. B. Campbell, Duke of Cornwall's L. I., our champion boxer, and the English boxer of the year, is a most delightful boxer. He is a big record holder with a scratch weighing 2 lbs., 12 ozs. It was an enjoyable outing, however, which promoted good fellowship among French and English boxers.

BOXING. Those interested in boxing can well feel satisfied by the way it has increased in favor among our sailors and soldiers of late years. No fewer than 181 events were organized for the various Army and Navy championships at Aldershot, and these days are occupied in carrying the meetings through. Lieut. G. D. A. Shaw, Royal Field Artillery, proved himself a skilled boxer by the way he repeated his last year's successes in the feather and light-weight championships for officers. Lieut. R. B. Campbell, Duke of Cornwall's L. I., our champion boxer, and the English boxer of the year, is a most delightful boxer. He is a big record holder with a scratch weighing 2 lbs., 12 ozs. It was an enjoyable outing, however, which promoted good fellowship among French and English boxers.

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A Busy Time.

Home sportsmen can look forward to a busy time inistic affairs. The Pedlar Palmer v. Owen Moran contest (fifteen rounds at 2nd St. Pancras) will set the ball rolling.

Mr. Ben Jordan of Manchester, Attell, who now brings down the beam at 120 lbs., is a pleasant little fellow and has created a good impression.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

After all, we are seeing a fine finish in the last stage of the £100 International Golf at Vardon and Taylor of England, and Bradl and Herd of Scotland. He gave a further taste of ability by swinching 500 yards in 100 seconds. It is not of the regulation length (25 yards) as stipulated by the Amateur Swimming Association, so that the time will not constitute a world's record, although 4.75 sees is poor and two seconds slower than the amateur figures by M. W. Long, 47.45 sees, man for a "quarter" around a turn. Hard Wefers trained seriously for a quarter he would have done 48 sees, and perhaps better. He won the 100 and 220 yards American championship in 1896, and then turned out for the quarter and was only 10.45 sees, or 18.45 sees. It will thus be seen that, judging on all round ability there is little in it between Hutchins and Wefers, though the former deserves the aim by virtue of having run at a faster speed than any other man. As to comparing Wefers and Downer, that is absurd as the American could have given Downer 2 yards in 100, 6 yards in 220, 9 yards in 300 and a like start in 440 yards. Wefers is well off for sprint and middle distance runners, but the stayers do not compare so favorably with ours. There was one notable exception in the late W. D. Day, whose record for three miles (14 mins., 39 secs.) ranks very high. The American climate is often blamed for the lack of stayers, but it is more the mode of living across the Atlantic that is responsible. The English cars, coaches and buses, very little walking, the habit of shutting fresh air out of living rooms in the winter, drinking ice water in conjunction with the consumption of indigestible buckwheat cakes, etc., are some reasons why stayers do not thrive. Plenty of Britishers, however, have run distances well in excess of those of the American Army and Navy championships at Aldershot, and these days are occupied in carrying the meetings through. Lieut. G. D. A. Shaw, Royal Field Artillery, proved himself a skilled boxer by the way he repeated his last year's successes in the feather and light-weight championships for officers. Lieut. R. B. Campbell, Duke of Cornwall's L. I., our champion boxer, and the English boxer of the year, is a most delightful boxer. He is a big record holder with a scratch weighing 2 lbs., 12 ozs. It was an enjoyable outing, however, which promoted good fellowship among French and English boxers.

FISHING. The International Angling contest in the Thames at Henley on Monday enabled one to note the widely different methods of many fishermen. The French mostly used very long rods and tight lines, methods also adopted by Leithen. It must be confessed that these more artless styles of the Midland and Northern anglers appeal greatly to the outsider. There is a deal of skill required to get one's bait out a long distance, with a short rod and running line, without disturbing the "swim."

As a contest, one can under no circumstances be beaten by the English, who are not great, the water being very clear, fish being strong. The drive sending the ball to within six yards of the hole. The match will be concluded at Deal tomorrow, Saturday.

SWIMMING. The writer recently pointed out that B. B. Kieran had found his best form and was likely to demonstrate that he could duplicate his home performances in England. He gave a further taste of ability by swimming 500 yards in 100 seconds. It is not of the regulation length (25 yards) as stipulated by the Amateur Swimming Association, so that the time will not constitute a world's record, although 4.75 sees is poor and two seconds slower than the amateur figures by M. W. Long, 47.45 sees, man for a "quarter" around a turn. Hard Wefers trained seriously for a quarter he would have done 48 sees, and perhaps better. He won the 100 and 220 yards American championship in 1896, and then turned out for the quarter and was only 10.45 sees, or 18.45 sees. It will thus be seen that, judging on all round ability there is little in it between Hutchins and Wefers, though the former deserves the aim by virtue of having run at a faster speed than any other man. As to comparing Wefers and Downer, that is absurd as the American could have given Downer 2 yards in 100, 6 yards in 220, 9 yards in 300 and a like start in 440 yards. Wefers is well off for sprint and middle distance runners, but the stayers do not compare so favorably with ours. There was one notable exception in the late W. D. Day, whose record for three miles (14 mins., 39 secs.) ranks very high. The American climate is often blamed for the lack of stayers, but it is more the mode of living across the Atlantic that is responsible. The English cars, coaches and buses, very little walking, the habit of shutting fresh air out of living rooms in the winter, drinking ice water in conjunction with the consumption of indigestible buckwheat cakes, etc., are some reasons why stayers do not thrive. Plenty of Britishers, however, have run distances well in excess of those of the American Army and Navy championships at Aldershot, and these days are occupied in carrying the meetings through. Lieut. G. D. A. Shaw, Royal Field Artillery, proved himself a skilled boxer by the way he repeated his last year's successes in the feather and light-weight championships for officers. Lieut. R. B. Campbell, Duke of Cornwall's L. I., our champion boxer, and the English boxer of the year, is a most delightful boxer. He is a big record holder with a scratch weighing 2 lbs., 12 ozs. It was an enjoyable outing, however, which promoted good fellowship among French and English boxers.

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old, Adam II.—is in at 3 lbs. less. A victory in the St. Leger will mean a 10 lbs. penalty and M. Blane is hardly likely to take both events with one animal. Turning to past winners, one is struck with the number of three-year-olds that have won the Cesarewitch. St. Gatien scoring in 1884 with 8 st. 9 lbs., while in 1891, 1892, 1893, Mr. Peen's Fox, was under 7 st. 12 lbs., and followed this up by taking the Cambridgeshire with an impost of 9 stone. Of the entrants that catch the eye Costly Lady, 7 st. St. Denis, 4 years, 7 st. 12 lbs., and Roe O'Neill, 5 years, 7 st. 13 lbs., are most prominent. If the first name were withdrawn, there would be no need to look further for the winner. Delaunay, 4 years, 9 st. 7 lbs., is top weight, with Hacklers Pride (winner in 1903 and 1904) in the Cambridge-shire. The latter is asked too big a question, but Delaunay may go close. Sunday, 4 years, 7 st. 2 lbs., and Lancashire, 4 years, 6 st. 6 lbs., are good bunches with moderate burdens. Charon, 8 st. 4 lbs., appears to be well looked after, but South Africana can also take a kindly interest in Mr. S. Joe's Whitechapel, 8 st. 1 lb., and J. B. Joel's Dean Swift, 7 st. 12 lbs.

Black Arrow.

The success of Black Arrow in the Champion Breeders' Foul Stakes at Derby, eased the minds of those who have supported Mr. Hall Walker's colt for next year's Derby. The colt will run again at Kempton and Doncaster and all being well, will be a strong winter favorite for the big Eclipse race next month. The Champion Breeders' Foul Stakes, for three-year-olds, at Derby, created a big surprise. Cyanen, the outsider of the field, winning easily, while Rouge Croix, the favorite, was only fourth. The Peacock of the Peak Plate, afforded Sansovino 8 st. 7 lbs., a chance to win, and the colt finished third in a field of favorites and well and supporting for the Cambridge-shire. The winner, Pomegranate 4 years, 6 st. 11 lbs., is by Persimmon, and shaped in a manner that points to much better things.

CRICKET.

There has been a lot of exciting cricket of late and three matches on Saturday were enough to give one heart disease. First and foremost was the between Kent and Surrey at the Oval. When Knox and Smith were left to get eight to win for the last wicket, the latter set about for the last wicket, the former setting his bowler, he made 7 runs out, but was then caught, leaving the match a tie. Some capital bowling was seen during the match, Leeks taking 7 wickets for 29 in Kent's second innings, while Blythe captured 5 Surrey wickets for 45 and 6 for 47. It is certainly remarkable that on looking up the record in this class cricket, Kent and Surrey were prominent. This is the second time the county has tied with Kent in addition to doing so twice with Middlesex, and once each with M. C. C. and Lancashire. South Africa also appears fond of ties, as teams from there have participated in ties with Worcester and Middlesex.

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The Lure of the Pirate's Gold

A True Story of Treasure Hunting That has Continued for a Hundred Years.

Collier's Weekly.

Many remarkable tales have been told of treasures of unparalleled richness concealed a couple of centuries ago by the fierce bands of freebooters which at that time infested the Atlantic seaboard. The great majority of these tales have no foundation whatever in fact. A close investigation reveals nothing but hearsay evidence many times removed, the thread of the legend growing more and more fragile as it leads back into the dim, romantic past of this wild yet beautiful region.

Chimerical as are these fantasies, however, they have lured many a man to fruitless hardship and even death—for the shifting sands know no mercy and the rock-bound coast guards well its secret places.

It is remarkable, indeed, what risks a man will take when there exists the slightest prospect of a golden reward. Repeated failure does not daunt nor hardship deter the adventurer who pursues that glittering mirage—he is convinced the gold is there, but he has misinterpreted the landmarks or too soon abandoned the search.

From the mass of these legends of hidden treasure, there is one which stands out prominently and has undoubtedly a substantial foundation in fact. It is the story of fabulous riches long ago buried by pirates on Oak Island in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia. The probability of the tale is so great that it has during the past hundred years, driven many a man to a fruitless search and large sums of money, and even human life, have been sacrificed in the quest.

The existence of this treasure is firmly believed by men in high standing, and company after company has been organized to carry on the search in a thorough and systematic manner. Today, after these many years of failure, a new company is about to begin operations, and the aid of modern science will be invoked to recover the plunder of the old freebooters. It is a notable fact that every surviving member of the old company has hastened to purchase stock in its successor, and I have never met a man connected with the works on Oak Island who would admit the possibility of a doubt that its fabulous treasure would eventually be recovered.

The story which I now relate recounts only facts as stated by men who had an active part in them. From these facts it can readily be proved that a shaft about thirteen feet in diameter and a hundred feet deep was sunk on Oak Island before the memory of any one now living; that this shaft was connected by an underground tunnel with the ocean, about four hundred feet distant; that at the bottom of the shaft were placed large wooden boxes in which were precious metals and jewels; that it is reasonably certain the treasure is large, since so much trouble was taken to conceal it and that my attempts have been made to recover it.

PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM

The Crown Princess of Germany, who rapidly becoming a leader of fashion, is starting the fad of walking with a stick.

While walking the Crown Princess always invariably makes use of a beauty and rather long stick with a golden top and a silken bow tied to it.

One very handsome, maize-colored stick is finished off at the top with a flat crystal button bearing the initials of Her Imperial Highness in rubies.

came in contact with, as supposed, the side of a cask. The flat chisel revolving close to the side of the cask gave it a jerky and irregular motion? On withdrawing the auger several splinters of oak, such as might come from the side of an oak stave, and a small quantity of a brown fibrous substance, closely resembling the husk of a cocoon, were brought up. The distance between the upper and lower platforms was found to be six feet.

Cause Trying to Bale Out the Ocean.

Soon afterwards another party, with the late James Pittblado as foreman, went to the island to make further investigation, but with practically the same result. It was subsequently reported that Mr. Pittblado had made a valuable discovery while superintending the boring at this time. At any rate, he failed to appear with his report at the meeting of directors, soon after which he made a most determined though unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of that part of Oak Island where the treasure is believed to be located. About this time, however, Mr. Pittblado was accidentally killed in a gold mine and his secret died with him.

In the summer of 1856 a new shaft (No. 3) one hundred and nine feet deep was sunk on the west of the Money Pit, and about ten feet distant from it. This shaft was through the hardest kind of red clay, and from its bottom a tunnel was driven in the direction of the Money Pit.

Again the water burst in, the workmen fled for their lives, and in twenty minutes there was forty-five feet of water in the new pit. The object in sinking this shaft was to increase the bailing facilities, for which purpose preparation had been made. Each pit was equipped with two two-horse gins, and they baled day and night for a week, but in vain. About this time they discovered that the water was salt, and that it rose and fell in both shafts about eighteen inches, corresponding with the tides. It was extremely improbable that the flow of water came through a natural channel, and it must be through an artificial one, having its inlet somewhere on the shore. Had the water entered the Money Pit through a natural channel, the original diggers (presumably pirates) must have struck it, and the workmen would certainly have been driven from the pit by the great flow of water. That this was not the case we have ample proof in the fact that the wooden platforms were carefully placed in position and the shaft carefully filled up, with marks placed at every ten feet.

Acting on this theory, a search was once begun to find the inlet. Smith's Cove, where the ring-bolt had been found in the rock, was first examined, because of its natural advantages as a starting-point for work of this kind, and because, at low tide, water was always noticed running out of the sand near the centre of this cove. A few minutes' shoveling proved beyond a doubt that they had struck the spot for which they were searching. After removing the sand and gravel from the beach, they came to a covering or bed of a brown, fibrous plant, resembling the husk of a coconut. Though it had lain there perhaps two hundred years, this substance was in a remarkable state of preservation, and coincided exactly with the fibre taken from the Money Pit. This covering extended along the shore line one hundred and fifty feet, from low to high water mark, and two or three inches in thickness. Beneath this and to the same extent were four or five inches of decayed soil-grass, and under this again a com-

monly used covering, laid at the bottom of the strange shaft, and in the course of time the pits filled up. In 1849, only two of the old "diggers" remained alive—Dr. Lynds of Truro, and Vaughan of Western Shore. When, in that year, another company was formed, these two men were able to furnish much valuable information regarding the old workings. Vaughan quickly located the Money Pit and digging was commenced and proceeded without interruption till a depth of eighty-six feet was reached, when water again ran in an appearance and the men were driven out of the pit.

After an unsuccessful attempt at bailing out the water, work was suspended and the men returned to their homes. Men were next sent to the island with boring apparatus of a primitive description, such as once used in prospecting for coal. J. B. McCullum, a well-known provincial man, was their director. A platform was rigged in the Money Pit about thirty feet from the surface and just above the water. The boring was

done in a circular depression under the great oak, and before long, they saw that they were working in a well-defined shaft,

the walls of which were hard and solid, with old pick-marks plainly visible in places, while within the shaft the earth was so loose that picks were not required. At a depth of ten feet they came to a covering of heavy oak plank, which they removed and then continued the digging.

At a depth of twenty feet they found a second covering carefully adjusted as at first, and again, at thirty feet, they laid bare a third layer of planking. At this point the work became too heavy for them. When they sought help they found that stories were rife about the country-side of eries and groans heard from the island at dead of night, or sulphurous flames ascending heavenward, and of witch-fires luring the unwary to destruction. Superstitious belief held full sway in the country at that time, so that the three neighbors were im-

pact mass of beach-rocks free from sand or gravel.

Evidence of a Subterranean Tunnel.

To remove these rocks and make further investigation it was necessary that the tide should be kept back. Accordingly a cofferdam was built around part of the cove, including the boundaries just described. The rocks nearest low water being next removed, it was found that the clay (which, with the sand and gravel, was the original formation of the beach) had been dug out and replaced by beach-rocks. On the bottom of this excavation were laid five well-constructed drains formed by laying parallel lines of rocks about eight inches apart and covering the same with flat stones. The drains stretched out like the sticks of a fan from a common center at the back of the excavation. With the exception of these drains the rocks had evidently been filled in previously. But when about half these blocks had been removed, an unusually high tide overflowed the top of the dam, and as it had not been constructed to resist pressure from the inside, when the tide receded it was carried away. To rebuild it would cost a lot of money. There could be no reasonable doubt that the place I have tried to describe was the outwork and starting point of a tunnel by which water was conveyed to the Money Pit.

So it was decided to abandon the work on the shore and sink a shaft a short distance inland in order to strike the tunnel, which they calculated would be almost twenty-five feet below the surface. It was their intention to drive spikes through and stop the further passage of the water. A spot was selected and a shaft (No. 4) was sunk to a depth of seventy-five feet, through exactly the same clay formation as in the other pits, and without meeting any water. Realizing that they must have passed the tunnel, work was stopped in this pit and, a more careful survey having been made, another pit (No. 5) was sunk twelve feet south of the old pit abandoned. At a depth of thirty-five feet a large boulder lying in the bottom of the shaft was pried up and immediately a rush of water followed, filling the pit in a few minutes to tide level. An effort was then made to carry out their original plan of driving spikes, but as the appliances at their command were of the most primitive description, the effort was a failure. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that striking water in this pit at thirty-five feet, while in the other shaft seventy-five feet deep and only twelve feet distant no water was found, proves beyond a doubt that the theory of the tunnel was correct.

Work was next begun on the south side of the Money Pit. Here the company sank a shaft of one hundred and eighteen feet, and so close to the Money Pit and shafts Nos. 2 and 3 that a circle fifty feet in diameter would have included all four. This new shaft went eight feet deeper than had been previously been reached, and the same conditions prevailed as in the other. A tunnel was driven toward and reached a point almost directly under the Money Pit. At twelve o'clock the workmen went to dinner. While seated at this meal, a tremendous crash was heard from the direction of the work. Rushing back to the shaft, they found that the bottom of the Money Pit had fallen into the tunnel, but they had a short time vacated, and that the new shaft was fast filling with water. Twelve feet of soft mud had been driven by the force of the water from the old to the new shaft. When the men made an attempt to clear out the pit and tunnel to the west, they found an oak plank with an auger-hole in it, a piece of juniper with bark on it, cut at each end with some edge, and a stick cut out to allow the plank to rest on it, and a quantity of oak chips and mandrake grass. (A man of my acquaintance has a walking-stick made from a portion of the same plank mentioned above.) When the men had worked at this small pit a short time, suddenly there came another rush of clay from the Money Pit. Persons standing at the mouth of the Treasure Pit saw the bottom sink a number of feet; the cribbing gave way to the conclusion that a stiff money market was likely to continue for the immediate future, and there was selling of stocks in consequence. A group of industrial properties, mostly among the railroad equipment stocks, with American Locomotive a conspicuous leader, were notable exceptions to the general downward tendency. The movement in these was of professional origin quite largely, but had as a substantial basis the extraordinary need of the railroads throughout the country for large increases in facilities. The strength of this handful of stocks, however, was of little effect in sustaining the general market, and the loss was easy at net declines running to a per cent or over for many of the prominent active stocks. The decrease in cash showing in the statement ran to \$84,450,000, considerably exceeding the largest of the preliminary movements of money. This showing is regarded as a rectification in part of the unexplained increase in cash reported last week, though the full amount of the discrepancy is by no means accounted for. The showing strengthens the supposition that gold engagements have been figuring in the bank reserves as soon as made without entering their actual receipt. The effect of the decline in cash on the surplus was modified by the scaling down of the deposits through a contraction of \$4,850,400 in outstanding loans. The increase on the surplus was thus limited to \$3,153,856 bringing that item down to \$4,286,175.

The loan contraction is believed to be largely due to the taking over of loans from the banks by out-of-town institutions which have drawn on their New York deposits for that purpose during the cave-in occurred.

Search Abandoned for Forty Years.

About this time the men refused to go on with the underground work, claiming that the shaft was in danger of caving in.

Expert examination having been made, the shaft was condemned, the pump was withdrawn, and work was suspended.

An attempt was also made to check the flow of water by dumping on the beach in Smith's Cove the clay that had been taken from the shaft, and for half an hour from the time that the heap had been stirred up by teams unloading the clay the water came up muddy in the shaft. The flow of water was also decreased. Why they did not persist in this endeavor to stop the inlet of the tunnel I cannot understand, for they afterwards spent money enough to have filled Smith's Cove from shore to shore. After most heroic efforts to bale out the ocean by way of No. 7 shaft, the Halifax men took up their pumps and returned to the city.

Nearly forty years passed away. The old pits were filled up once more in the course of time, the grass grew green above the pirate's treasure, and the silent oaks preserved a dignified silence concerning the scenes enacted beneath their shade centuries before. Some few members of the old company were still living. These cherished no absolute faith in the existence of the treasure, so that when in 1896 another company was organized, they with one accord hastened to become shareholders. The names of Adams Tupper, S. C. Fraser, Robert Creelman, T. P. Putnam, and many others, are inseparably connected with the later history of Oak Island. The new company had a capital of sixty thousand dollars, and secured a lease of the whole eastern portion of the island, and also the absolute right to all that might be discovered thereon. The stockholders believed that it would be an easy matter to pump out the Money Pit and explore it to its most remote corner. Modern science, with its latest appliances, was about to cut off the flow of water through the tunnel at some point near the shore before attempting to clear the water from the Money Pit.

A commodious cook-house and an office were built under the oak trees, and a large force of workmen were hired. A steam engine, powerful pumps, and other necessary apparatus were brought to the island. Shaft No. 12 was sunk in an ineffectual attempt to strike the pirate's tunnel; it was one hundred and thirty-six feet deep and fresh water. While the men were working in No. 14 shaft, at a depth of ninety-six feet, the water broke in front of the Money Pit and the shaft caved in. In No. 15 very little water was met until a depth of one hundred and sixty feet was reached, when a rush of salt water ensued, and the men barely escaped with their lives. So this pit was also lost, together with the pumps that were in it. In No. 16, salt water appeared at one hundred and forty-eight feet. Shaft No. 17, 18 and 19 were sunk only from eighty to ninety feet, for water flooded them from the old workings of the Halifax company. These last six shafts were

sunk in an attempt to get sufficiently below the Money Pit to use the former as a pumping pit to drain the water from the latter. They planned to run a tunnel for this purpose to the bottom of the Money Pit. They had found it impossible to work in the Money Pit while pumping in, for the water was so sandy that the pumps were cut out in a couple of days.

To Begin Further Search.

While sinking No. 13 shaft a fatal accident occurred. A workman was hoisted up from the shaft in a "bucket" when the rope slipped over the whim, causing the bucket to fall some twenty feet. The man was jerked from the bucket and fell to the bottom of the shaft. His neck was broken and death must have been instantaneous.

The shafts 21, 22, 23 and 24 were sunk nearer the shore and varied in depth from thirty-five to fifty feet, and tunnels were run in all directions in an attempt to locate the pirate's tunnel. Between these pits and the beach they endeavored to close up the passageway to the sea by boring deep holes and loading them with dynamite. Hundreds of pounds of the explosive were used at this point.

pit No. 4 was again opened and sunk to a depth of ninety-seven feet. While excavating in a southerly direction, the workmen came upon an old tunnel running in the direction of the Money Pit. The cribbing in this tunnel was in good condition as when it was placed there so many years ago. They walked along this tunnel for some little distance and passed the mouths of several smaller cross tunnels diverging alternately to the right and left.

But just at this point, when prospect of success seemed brightest, it was found that the funds of the company were exhausted. Reluctantly the island was abandoned.

Now, in the year of grace 1905, a final and persistent search is about to be made. Early this spring an adventurous spirit, bent on exploring the old workings, was rewarded by the discovery of a gold coin of Spanish workmanship, and a small portion of a square-linked chain.

So today, after many years of failure, the interests in the recovery of the treasure is greater, and a large number of men will be employed than ever before. Some of the members of the last company have gone to a country where the pirate's gold is of no interest, but the survivors are busy timbaling over each other to purchase stock in the new organization. Of the final result they have no shadow of doubt.

JOSEPHINE FREDEA.



STOCK BROKERS

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NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 7.—Close. The weekly bank statement offered a warning of the small reliance to be placed on yesterday's late decline in the stock market as a reflection of the situation of the money market. A favorable sentiment was prevalent that the market was likely to continue for the immediate future, and there was selling of stocks in consequence. A group of industrial properties, mostly among the railroad equipment stocks, with American Locomotive a conspicuous leader, were notable exceptions to the general downward tendency. The movement in these was of professional origin quite largely, but had as a substantial basis the extraordinary need of the railroads throughout the country for large increases in facilities. The strength of this handful of stocks, however, was of little effect in sustaining the general market, and the loss was easy at net declines running to a per cent or over for many of the prominent active stocks. The decrease in cash showing in the statement ran to \$84,450,000, considerably exceeding the largest of the preliminary movements of money. This showing is regarded as a rectification in part of the unexplained increase in cash reported last week, though the full amount of the discrepancy is by no means accounted for. The showing strengthens the supposition that gold engagements have been figuring in the bank reserves as soon as made without entering their actual receipt. The effect of the decline in cash on the surplus was modified by the scaling down of the deposits through a contraction of \$4,850,400 in outstanding loans. The increase on the surplus was thus limited to \$3,153,856 bringing that item down to \$4,286,175.

The loan contraction is believed to be largely due to the taking over of loans from the banks by out-of-town institutions which have drawn on their New York deposits for that purpose during the cave-in occurred.

Search Abandoned for Forty Years.

About this time the men refused to go on with the underground work, claiming that the shaft was in danger of caving in.

Expert examination having been made, the shaft was condemned, the pump was withdrawn, and work was suspended.

An attempt was also made to check the flow of water by dumping on the beach in Smith's Cove the clay that had been taken from the shaft, and for half an hour from the time that the heap had been stirred up by teams unloading the clay the water came up muddy in the shaft. The flow of water was also decreased. Why they did not persist in this endeavor to stop the inlet of the tunnel I cannot understand, for they afterwards spent money enough to have filled Smith's Cove from shore to shore. After most heroic efforts to bale out the ocean by way of No. 7 shaft, the Halifax men took up their pumps and returned to the city.

Nearly forty years passed away. The old pits were filled up once more in the course of time, the grass grew green above the pirate's treasure, and the silent oaks preserved a dignified silence concerning the scenes enacted beneath their shade centuries before. Some few members of the old company were still living. These cherished no absolute faith in the existence of the treasure, so that when in 1896 another company was organized, they with one accord hastened to become shareholders. The names of Adams Tupper, S. C. Fraser, Robert Creelman, T. P. Putnam, and many others, are inseparably connected with the later history of Oak Island. The new company had a capital of sixty thousand dollars, and secured a lease of the whole eastern portion of the island, and also the absolute right to all that might be discovered thereon. The stockholders believed that it would be an easy matter to pump out the Money Pit and explore it to its most remote corner. Modern science, with its latest appliances, was about to cut off the flow of water through the tunnel at some point near the shore before attempting to clear the water from the Money Pit.

A commodious cook-house and an office were built under the oak trees, and a large force of workmen were hired. A steam engine, powerful pumps, and other necessary apparatus were brought to the island. Shaft No. 12 was sunk in an ineffectual attempt to strike the pirate's tunnel; it was one hundred and thirty-six feet deep and fresh water. While the men were working in No. 14 shaft, at a depth of ninety-six feet, the water broke in front of the Money Pit and the shaft caved in. In No. 15 very little water was met until a depth of one hundred and sixty feet was reached, when a rush of salt water ensued, and the men barely escaped with their lives. So this pit was also lost, together with the pumps that were in it. In No. 16, salt water appeared at one hundred and forty-eight feet. Shaft No. 17, 18 and 19 were sunk only from eighty to ninety feet, for water flooded them from the old workings of the Halifax company. These last six shafts were

week. Another withdrawal of \$2,000,000 from the Bank of England and shipment to Egypt showed upon the depleted reserve of that institution unrecovered, and pointed to the maintenance of money rates in foreign markets. Total sales of bonds, par value, \$1,750,000.

Money Markets.

New York, Oct. 7.—Close. Prime mercantile paper 4% to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at \$1.85 to .35 for demand and at \$1.82 for sixty days bills. Postage rates \$1.83 to 5% and \$1.86 to 1/2. Remittance rates \$1.81 to 1/2 to 1/2. Bar silver 14 to 14. Mexican silver 14. Government bonds steady. London bonds irregular. Exchange \$306,895,226.

London, Oct. 7.—(3 p. m.)—Consols for money 88 7-10; for account 88 11-10.

Metal Markets.

New York, Oct. 7.—Lead, \$1.85.

Tennyson enjoyed a smoke; Smokers enjoy a Tennyson

"LORD TENNYSON"

Peer of 10c Cigars

S. DAVIS & SONS, - Montreal

Tartar Brings Notable Visitors

Returning War Correspondent Says Sensational Report of Mikasa's Loss Is Current.

Empress Badly Damaged in Gale — Queen City Returns From West Coast.

Steamer Tartar, Captain Davidson, R. N., which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought 51 saloon passengers, including several notable travelers. Holt, W. Collins, who for years was Benteen's representative in China, Japan and Korea, and during the war campaigned with Korea as war correspondent of Reuters and the Associated Press, returned from the front. N. D. Feodoroff and Madame Feodoroff, who is a well-known Russian opera singer, arrived from Shanghai, where Mr. Feodoroff acted as a secret service agent for Russia during the war; J. H. Melkjehoen, of the London Advertiser, was en route to Berkely, Calif., from New Zealand. Miss Edna Baxter, a civil engineer, was returning from the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Baxter; J. W. Bourke, an engineer who was employed by the Shunose government, was en route home to England; Rev. and Mrs. Latham were returning from missionary work in China, and there were several other missionaries, Chinese merchants, etc.

moustache, and fierce, as if daring them to say no, but they hemmed and hawed awhile, and at last one of them said: "Captain, we won't let you, our country is all cracked up, and we'd get shot full of holes if we went monkeyin' round there. No, that won't do!"

The funeral of the late James Fullum took place yesterday morning at 9:15 from Hayward's undertaking parlors, and at the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9:30 o'clock, where solemn requiems were conducted by the Rev. Father Flisser, who also conducted the funeral service. The following acted as pall-bearers: J. Daley, M. McTiernan, P. Corr and M. McGuire.

brought here for interment, is expected to arrive Monday evening on the San Francisco boat. Notice of the funeral, which will take place from Mr. Kipling's residence, 36 King's road, will be given later.

"McLean, he tried to talk them around, but they all stood by what the first man said, and at last McLean put his head down on the table and wept. He had to give up the plan, taking the hunters one by one and trying to baffle them into seeing the thing as he did. It was all plain sailing for Alex. He said, 'Why, the boys, what's the matter with you all? Are you scared at nothing?' Why, we'll get into the rocks before we're through, but there's more time, and did not give up the plan, taking the hunters one by one and trying to baffle them into seeing the thing as he did. It was all plain sailing for Alex. He said, 'Why, the boys, what's the matter with you all? Are you scared at nothing?' Why, we'll get into the rocks before we're through, but there's more time, and the sentries will never wake up to what's doing. I know, I tell you. I've been there before. Buck up, now, and come along.' But they couldn't see it that way, and McLean got them in the face with talking and worrying."

EMPERESS WAS DAMAGED.

News was received by the steamer Tartar yesterday of the damage done to the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan during the typhoon encountered during her outward voyage when between Nagasaki and Shanghai. The North China Daily News of Shanghai says: "It is stated on good authority that the repairing of the damage done to the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan in the recent typhoon will probably cost over \$100,000."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PAINT FACTORY

William J. Edmonds Crushed to Death When Caught in Belt Yesterday Morning.

William James Edmonds, 20 years of age son of William Edmonds, pressman of the Colonist, was crushed to death yesterday morning, after being caught in the whirling belt of the British-American Paint Works of W. J. Pendray on Humboldt street.

Edmonds was superintending the mixing machine, and at 7:30 a. m. he pushed the belt onto the pulley attached to the rapidly moving shafting. He was alone in the room at the time. A few moments later the attention of the engineer was attracted by the stoppage of the machinery, and running into the room, he saw Edmonds jammed between the ceiling and the upper pulley, entangled in the belt, which was wound about his neck.

The unfortunate young man had been caught in the belt and whirled upward to the ceiling with force, his body being badly crushed as a result. His legs were broken, his left side mangled and torn and other injuries caused.

The engineer called other employees after stopping the machinery, and the young man was extricated, still conscious. Doctors Fraser, Duncan and Holden were summoned, but medical skill could avail nothing. Edmonds died about two hours afterward at St. Joseph's Hospital, whither he had been removed.

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Lumber Mill to Be Soon Constructed on Clayoquot Sound.

Steamer Queen City, Captain Townsend, returned yesterday morning from Alberni and way ports on the Vancouver Island and coast. Captain Townsend of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company was a passenger on the whaling station at 8 a. m. chart. No more whales have been taken, and operations have been suspended to await the arrival of another part of the fleet. Whales are plentiful. Captain Wise, who came from the Sound to look for a site for the establishment of a salmon cannery on the island coast, was an other passenger.

New was received by the Queen City that the large crew of the Sutton Lumber Company at Clayoquot is preparing for the construction of a lumber mill which will equal the largest on the coast. Arrangements are to be made at once for the charter of a steamer for 300,000 feet of lumber to Clayoquot for the construction of the mill. Soundings were recently made by employees of the company to mark out a channel for steamers to carry lumber from the mills when work is commenced. It is expected to ship large cargoes direct from the mills.

No seals were sighted en route to port. The storm of Friday morning was encountered near Cape Beale, and the steamer had quite a buffeting, but sustained no damage.

THEY DIDN'T RAID.

Mate of Carmencita Tells Why Plan to Raid St. Paul Failed.

Frank Wall, mate of the sealing schooner Acapulco, ex-Acapulca, ex-Jimie The, in general service with the San Francisco sealers, tells of the notorious voyage of the schooner, says:

"One day after we had entered Behring sea, McLean called the hunters down into the cabin and said to them: 'Boys, we can make a good stake out of this voyage by going to the rockeries on St. George and St. Paul and taking what we can pick up—and there is heaps of pickings there.' The hunters they looked at McLean, and he looked up at them, chewing his

chops from from \$8 ea choose from, and in all sizes, from 33 to 44.

Men's cloth raincoats, waterproofed by the Cravette process, medium weights, that are suitable for overcoat or raincoat, neat dark patterns, coats cut extra long and lined all through, all sizes, four patterns to \$8 ea

Men's cloth raincoats made of genuine English Whip Cord, in dark steel grey patterns, as fine a coat as you'll buy anywhere for \$13.00 to \$15.00. Our \$10 price

English waterproofs, made by such famous makers as Macintosh, Curry, etc., mostly samples, therefore too many kinds to describe, but all good ones, in greys, blacks, blues and drabs, regular prices \$8.00 to \$15.00. We are selling these at \$5 to \$10 from ... They're real bargains.

Boys' and youths' cloth raincoats, fine English Whip Cord, lined all \$5.50 through...

If you don't need a raincoat, perhaps an overcoat. Plenty here.

\$8 to \$15

W. G. CAMERON

55 Johnson Street

On Friday James Sykes, a native of England, aged 90 years, and recently an inmate of the city Home for the Aged and Infirm, died at the Jubilee hospital. The funeral has been arranged to take place on Monday at 3 p. m. at Haywards' undertaking parlors.

Oliver Jackson, one of the oldest pioneers of Victoria, died at Vancouver on the 3rd instant, of pneumonia, after a short illness of only four days. He carried on business in the city of New Westminster for a number of years, and later came to Victoria, where he became a partner of Mr. Ferguson, the old hardware store of Sam Kelly for twenty years, and afterwards held positions of foreman in different hardware stores in British Columbia. Mr. Jackson was 52 years old, and leaves to mourn him his wife, daughter and son. Mrs. Jackson and Willie returned from Vancouver yesterday, after attending the funeral for his son.

He was just received from Rosewell, New Mexico, of the sudden death of Mrs. Thomas Kipling, who passed away September 30.

The deceased lady was very well known in this city, having resided here for many years. She leaves six children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Thomas Sparks and Mr. Thomas Kipling of this city, and others living in various parts of the United States. Her loss, which is being

now 15 months since her husband died, is a great loss to him, and we feel the curse will fall on him.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet, giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence, sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—THE SAMMIA REMEDY CO., 23 Jordan Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Also for sale by Hall & Co., corner Yates and Douglas streets.

Peer of 10c Cigars

Letters to the Editor.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

THE TERMINUS OF THE G. T. P.

Sir: Victoria, B. C., the westernmost point of the C. P. R. was named after our late great Queen. What more fitting and appropriate than that the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific should be "Edward." In honor of our King, who will go down to posterity as Edward the Peacemaker ("Victoria") and Edward, the last and mightiest of our great transcontinental lines, will command themselves to loyal Britishers the wide world over.

ARTHUR W. BEAULIEU,

29 Park St., Peterborough, Ont., Sept. 30.

A BEAUTY COMPETITION.

Sir.—With regard to your highly amusing account of a beauty competition on the Princess Victoria published this morning, I would like to observe that

(1) My name is Collin, not Curtis;

(2) I am by no means described;

(3) My clothes are still intact;

(4) No such competition ever took place;

(5) I am not a resident of Seattle.

I shall take it as a personal favor if you would kindly publish these facts, if only to free me from tailors' advertisements and offers of marriage, both of which are now piling up.

Believe me, yours truly HAROLD COLLIN,

88. Princess Victoria, October 7, 1905.

MR. STOCKETT'S EVIDENCE.

Sir.—I have every sympathy with those who are endeavoring by evidence before the tariff commission to have the tariff so adjusted as to equalize to some extent the handicap under which our industries suffer in British Columbia. But no good can be done by such statements as were made by Mr. Stockett on behalf of the coal industry, as reported in the Colonist. At present, as far as Victoria is concerned, the retail coal trade is still monopoly. Mr. Stockett's own showing the very best screened coal is \$1 in Nanaimo per ton by the coal companies exclusive agents at \$6.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. That is to say, they charge the consumer \$6.50, a difference of \$2.50. Allow me the \$6.50 agent for freight, etc., a profit of 57 per cent, I have said, the companies exclusive agents. To show how this is so and the monopoly given thereby. The master of a small steamer trading in these waters, brought down from Nanaimo some coal for his own use, and sold it to me at \$6.50 per ton. With the result that on complaint of the agents in Victoria, the master was refused coal for the necessary use of the vessel.

It ill becomes those who have such a complete monopoly to make statements so far from the true state of affairs before the tariff commission. These are shrewd men of fact, and when they find the true hardness of this industry, will advise others who may and do have just cause to submit a case for adjustment of the tariff.

LOOKER-ON.

GROUSE PRESERVATION.

Sir.—Many reasons have been given for the scarcity of grouse this year. Some attribute it to the heavy rains in the breeding season, which drives the birds to others to increase in the number of grouse which nearly wage war against the birds, others again to shooting out of season (especially the Hooters). There is another good reason, however, which seems to have been overlooked, namely, that the pheasants are driving the grouse away; the pheasant steals the food of the grouse for her own use, driving off the owner, causing destruction to the brood. It is well known that in other countries, where black game used to abound, the introduction of the pheasant proved disastrous owing to the disappearance of the former.

If it is quite certain, if something is not done to protect the grouse, there will be none left to protect, and many sportsmen would like to see them absolutely protected for one or two years to enable them to recover their numbers.

The pheasants are getting too numerous, and do great damage, and are too well protected. In addition to which, being exceedingly cunning birds, they can take good care of themselves.

As the pheasants disagree with the grouse their numbers should be reduced, and the hens (many of which are very old), should be shot as well as the cocks, during at any rate a portion of the season.

ALAN S. DUMBLETON.

AN APPEAL.

Sir.—The courtesy which you always extend to your correspondents encourages me to trouble you for a moment of your valuable time. Victoria as a city is second to none in its charitable organizations, and it is sufficient generally to appeal for aid to the generous inhabitants, for a hearty response quickly follows the request. Now, Sir, there is a hiatus in our benevolent institutions, of which it seems to many people ought to be added, the chain of philanthropic work. There is one in the city a number of sufferers for which there is little hope that it will be brighter than it has been for years. With the heroic self-sacrifice which characterizes the poor, the healthy inmates of many bare and squalid homes, take up the heavy burden of daily caring for the sick, supporting the helpless ones, the united earnings are merely enough to feed and clothe the breadwinners themselves. Now, if the city and outskirts could come to their relief and by means of a cottage "Home for Incurables" take charge of the afflicted ones and give them the food and attention they cannot possibly give to their own. This is another side to the question to be considered also, and what is of the greatest importance. Is it possible for healthy people living and sleeping in small, badly ventilated houses in constant close companionship with diseased relatives to continue healthy for long? In certain terrible conditions which always accompany helplessness, and are not likely to be the means of spreading many disorders in their vicinity. I can name several cases where the burden is indeed hard to bear. Noble lives are doing day by day (and with nothing but death to look forward to) for rest and peace, what few of us could endure for a few weeks.

What few of us could endure for a few weeks?

SYMPATHIZER.

Whilst the city was plunged in grief for its many desolated homes, a subscription was started to organize a lifeboat station, and if that end had been kept steadily in view, the lifeboat would have been built.

It is satisfactory to note that the Quonans' desire is for the purpose of investigating the lights and aids to navigation and the proposed establishment of a life saving station for the west coast of Vancouver Island. Nevertheless, if Victoria hopes to keep abreast with Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and other important ports, she will not wait for Canadian government official work, but build to her own account as well, when the push of the one will urge forward the other.

Could not any of the steamers, such as the Danube, which had to be beached, be procured, no vessels being in port with steam up, whilst the large tugs were absent?

What would it have meant if instead of being able to telephone for aid, the quonans had been forced to wait the chance for it to find them and offer help?

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Another, though less pressing, call for reform is the better lighting of streets.

Some strangers were overheard to remark this week as they wended their way to the Seattle steamer, that they were glad to be leaving Victoria, as it was so poorly lighted at night, that it was trying getting out.

Victoria has much to recommend her to visitors and to those who seek a home on the Canadian portion of the Empire, but she must awaken to the fact that more will be tempted to her borders if they are aware that the city presents a picture of semi-barbarism and not a poor town.

What is urgent is, that some active and popular citizen take up this matter and not let go until it is put through.

There are plenty to be found I am sure,

to agree that it should be done, only they are too busy or otherwise not to be available.

They are the lifeblood of the city.

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STAGE & AMUSEMENTS

Francesco Tamagno, the celebrated tenor, died at Varese, Italy, on August 31, from a cerebral affection, at the age of fifty-four. Italy has always been famed for her sweet singers. Among the greatest of her singers is Signor Francesco Tamagno. He had been heard in all the great music centres of the world, and everywhere was he praised as a man whose soul was artistic and whose attainments were almost beyond comparison. He said himself that he lived for art alone. He was born in Turin in 1851, where his father was a merchant in Vanchiglia. He became a butcher and followed that trade until he was about twenty years of age. Then the quality of his voice was discovered, and he began a course of training in the conservatory of his native city, under the direction of the well-known Pedrotti. He had a brother who took the same course. He then began to sing in the Theatre Royal. Many in the audience recognized Francesco as the boy singer in a church choir who had charmed them so many years before. In 1871 he won the Conservatory prize for singing. Then he set out to be a soldier. After two years of service he took to the stage again, and opened in Palermo in "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Next he received an enormous sum, for those days, to sing in Venice in "Lucia," with Alibani. His reputation was now established. In Europe he never sang for less than 6,000 francs (\$1,200) an evening. He created a large number of roles.

One, when spoken to about his reputed wealth Tamagno said:

"Well, I do not want the money for myself; there is the family. I can live on ten francs a day and be happy. I have never gambled in my life, and I have no expensive tastes; in fact, I do not know how to spend money, and I can very well do without ninety-nine things in a hundred. What I cannot do without is music; not that I want to sing—ma ho bisogno di sentire della musica. I could not live without it. People often tell me it does not cost me anything to sing. It costs much—too much; sometimes I enjoy music so intensely that I suffer agonies of pain. The other day I almost fainted listening to the overture from 'Tannhäuser,' and the fourth act of 'Othello' leaves me as often as not with a heart beating too wildly for my liking. I put all my soul and every nerve into my singing, and, bad or good, I feel what I sing." His artistic triumph, according to contemporary criticism, was the creation of Othello, in Verdi's masterpiece.

As long ago as 1895 Tamagno was seriously stricken. While visiting Naples in that year he fell unconscious, and it was thought he was suffering from epilepsy. Again in May of this year he was reported to be suffering from the disease, but his head turned to the worse, eventually causing death.

heard of a guy losing a job 'cause he tried to look decent.' *

Nat C. Goodwin, in which he was booked to appear at the Victoria Theatre on March 22, "Beauty and the Barge," has been shelved. There is a rumor about the Rialto at present that Nat Goodwin's next production will be the Clyde Fitch-Wilis Steel dramatization of Alfred Henry Lewis' "Wolfville." Whether this be true or not, there is no question about the fact that another play is to be put into rehearsal at once, as it is admitted by all parties that "Beauty and the Barge" hasn't even a fighting chance. The failure of this play in New York promises to become historical, for even the oldest theatre-goers can remember no failure so complete and devastating. To its authors, Mr. W. W. Jacobs and Lewis Parker, the New York failure of the great London success must have come as a most staggering blow, for like all the American managers who had seen it in London, they believed implicitly that it would make a very large

who doesn't look it. It's a lovely play—lovely. No, not another word. I must fly. Come, boys, can't we get away now?" and Miss Barrymore gathered her two brothers with a glance and started for her home, stopping at the Empire Theatre on the way to pay her respects to her manager, Charles Frohman.

Viola Allen will present a play by Clyde Fitch in Washington on October 30. It was Miss Allen's purpose to produce a new play by an important foreign dramatist during the coming season, but the Fitch play, which he has had in mind for the address for some time proved so completely satisfying that it was accepted for early production. No details regarding the Fitch play have been given out. The dramatist is now in Boston, and particularists will very likely be forthcoming upon his return. It has been hinted that it is a costume play, the scenes laid in the eighteenth century; but this is mere hearsay. Miss Allen has not, however, given over her purpose to present other Shakespearean plays, as planned, in the future.

Olga Nethersole, who is to return to America this season, has selected as the title of her new play "The Labyrinth," being the literal translation of "Le Dédale," the original title of the play as produced in Paris. W. L. Courtney has made the English adaptation.

A chorus girl, Helen Bates McNally, who was suing Robert Emerson Lee, a Harvard man, for breach of promise, has settled the case. Miss McNally valued her affection at \$30,000, and rumor has it that damage was settled at \$10,000. Letters written by Miss McNally were read in court and declared to be the most touching and pathetic ever heard in any court in Massachusetts.

Frederick Irving, baritone with the Schumann-Helbig Company, has been resting in Bellevue Hospital, the result of a "hold-up" in New York. Mr. Irving went out at midnight in New York to post a letter, and was badly used up in an encounter with three men, who filled his pockets and knocked him senseless. Last summer he was the victim of thugs in Chicago.

According to Alan Dale of the New York Journal, George Ade's latest play, "The Bad Samaritan," is a failure. Mr. Dale says:

"It is not pleasant to have to register a failure for so rare a writer and so choice an observer as Mr. George Ade. It is in fact particularly exasperating, marking as it does, the limitations of the humorist. Yet the fact remains that "The Bad Samaritan," offered by Henry W. Savage, at the Garden Theatre last week, was such a grievous disappointment, in whatever way it was looked at, that it would be ridiculous to beat about the bush. Just as em-



MRS. LESLIE CARTER

"but this isn't work," she said, seriously. "This that we do here is only the dash on the finished picture—that has to be months and weeks and days to do. We are only putting a new coat on the foundation that we know is right." She looked critical for a moment. "Have you ever followed a play from the beginning up to the end?" she asked; "I followed from the first word of the scenario up to the last piece of gauze that goes on the most unimportant member of the cast?

"Well, I have—many of them—and the drudgery the final effect entails is appalling. Everything in Zaza, 'Du Bar,' 'Adrea,' 'The Darling of the Gods,' and in all of Mr. Belasco's plays that either make you laugh or weep for only a few seconds have taken hours and hours of thought and work to him, and to us who are privileged to help him. He lets nothing escape him, and he does not fail. Excellent!" She leaned forward and rapped the dead of the table with the tips of her fingers. "I come from the South, you know—Kentucky—and I have brought my superstition up North with me."

"But all this work, hard as it is, is gratifying, isn't it, Mrs. Carter?"

"It is more than that. To make something out of nothing is the greatest sensation in the world. I mean by that, to watch a play grow from the birth of the first idea, and then when the play is finished and the last word is written, one has so many contradictory emotions—some parts one feels one can improve—but when Mr. Belasco gave me the manuscript of his 'Adrea,' for instance, I was awestruck at the vitality and humanness of this 'woman on paper,' she seemed so much greater a being than I could ever pretend to be. But in playing any of the parts that Mr. Belasco writes, one always has to play above one's own standard, and although it is difficult and seems hopeless at times, it says in the end, for which the end is reached, one finds one's self on the

heights."

fortune for them in America. Even those few who feared it might prove too local for the New York public have been completely stunned by the completeness of its failure.

"Lady Teazle," with Grace Van Studiford, who disappointed Victorians when singing "The Red Feather," as its star, is to take the road immediately. The supporting company will be practically the same that formerly gave its assistance to Lillian Russell.

Poor Rostand! Again they are seeking to make him out a plagiarist in his new play "Chantecler." This time he is supposed to have stolen from an obscure French author. He says: "I am a doomed man. Apparently all my ideas are stolen. This time I thought myself entirely original, but may not my original idea come from the old French play 'Le Roi René de Bourgogne,' but I found out by the Gross experience that it was useless to make excuses; let them call me a plagiarist if they think best. However, I never heard of Poitier or his play."

When Ethel Barrymore arrived in New York recently from abroad, the first question put to her was:

"Are you engaged to Mr. Graham?"

"Yes," said Miss Barrymore. "I am." "When?" began the reporter.

"No, no," cried the young actress; "not another word. I really cannot talk for publication about a thing like this. I'm awfully glad to get home again, awfully glad. I had a perfectly glorious time in London, the time of my life, I saw all the plays, everything, and I had such nice visits with my friends."

"I am in love with the new play, 'Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire.' It's the best part I've ever had, and I do hope they'll like me in it."

I had a good many talks with Mr. Barrie about the play, and he says I am just the type he wants for the part; you see the girl—my daughter, you know—is only about sixteen, and the boy is a little chap in an Eaton jacket. It wasn't played that way in London, but that's the way it will be done here; at least so I understand."

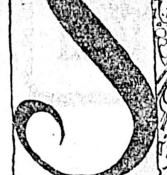
"Want to be an actor?" questioned the tramp.

"Sure," replied the tramp.

"Well, take this dollar, go and get something to eat, and report back here in an hour."

The homeless one went away, and at the expired time presented himself at the stage entrance, but was refused admittance. He was so elated over his prospects of getting a position that he had been shaved, had bought himself a collar, and resplendent in a red necktie, looked so good that all chance for him fitting the role Mr. Ade had chosen for him flitted at the first glance. As he was dismissed, the wanderer muttered:

"Well, dat's the foist time I ever



MARY HAMPTON

The second dissertation of Shaw opened Monday night at the Garrick Theatre, New York, under the subtitle of "The Man of Destiny" and "How He Lied to Her Husband."

Mr. Shaw's fooling with Napoleon is one of those things that can be enjoyed over and over again, and the wit lost none of its force, none of its cleverness, through the fact that Mr. Gilbert came before.

"How He Lied to Her Husband" is a very clever little farce, which has the great value of showing us how perfectly useless it would be to take Mr. Shaw seriously. Mr. Shaw himself has also had a word to say about it, and it will be remembered that his reply to certain criticisms in this paper that "How He Lied to Her Husband" neither detracts from "Candida" nor travesties nor betrays it in any way, and what Mr. Shaw does not know about his own plays would be interesting to tell him if one had the time and the space. But the education of Shaw is too momentous a project to undertake at this late date.

George Ade was looking for a tramp, in the "biz" scene of "The Bad Samaritan," one act pictures, a seaside resort with its attendant noise and color. A section of the board walk is shown with its constantly moving and noisy crowd. A particularly disreputable man was required as one of the loungers along the walk. George Ade, the author, set upon the self-imposed task of rounding up the right kind of genus homo. He stationed himself at the stage entrance of the Garden Theatre, and after an hour's effort secured just the one he was looking for. The fellow was sans collar and shirt, had a week's growth of beard on his face and the general appearance of one who had simpered long and deep in the parks.

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participation all over the land in regard to the Calve tour is that the singer has been heard in fewer places than any one of the celebrated artists. Every other famous opera singer has made one or more concert tours; Calve has made none. Hence the almost feverish curiosity in many quarters over the Calve visit. She opens her American tour in Toronto on Monday, October 30.

Viola Allen will present a play by Clyde Fitch in Washington on October 30. It was Miss Allen's purpose to produce a new play by an important foreign dramatist during the coming season, but the Fitch play, which he has had in mind for the address for some time proved so completely satisfying that it was accepted for early production. No details regarding the Fitch play have been given out. The dramatist is now in Boston, and particularists will very likely be forthcoming upon his return. It has been hinted that it is a costume play, the scenes laid in the eighteenth century; but this is mere hearsay. Miss Allen has not, however, given over her purpose to present other Shakespearean plays, as planned, in the future.

Miss Maud Proctor, sister of Miss Catherine Proctor, the well-known Toronto actress, has been engaged for "The Rosciens" Comic Opera Company.

Mr. E. W. Schuch is now organizing a revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas commencing with a performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore" in December, to be followed by the "Mikado" later in the season. Mr. Schuch's valuable experience as conductor of the Harmony Club for six years eminently qualifies him for the present responsibility, the operas "Patience," "Trial by Jury," "Iolanthe," "Beggar Student," "Fafke," and "Ramon," having been successfully produced under his baton.

Each note a poem, velvety and soft,

Which swells and lingers on the lis-

tening air,

Like some grand organ tone, full and

sustained,

Perfect, bewildering in its mighty

force,

To which is lent the flashing eye, the

form,

Strong and majestic; just to close one's

eyes,

And listen to the music of that voice,

Lifts one from earth, from sorrow, to

the joys

One hopes to find in God's fair land

above,

Where death can enter not and all is

peace.

Richard Golden, of the Bad Samaritan Company, tells an amusing anecdote of a Scottish property man who was connected at one time with the same organization of which Golden was a star. The Scotsman was prone to drink a little too much occasionally; notwithstanding a sincere devotion to religious principles and a prefatory compliance with his ideas of worship and reverence. On one occasion he got home among the "wee smores," undressed himself with some difficulty, and went down on his knees beside the bed, where he sent forth some incoherent mutterings.

"What's the matter, John?" asked his better half. "Are ye no feelin' well?"

"Am feelin' a' richt," replied John:

"But I canna mind a wurd o' ma pray-ers."

Richard—

"Billings is said to have been the first

to introduce the violoncello into New

England churches, a great step toward

the eventual introduction of the organ.

He also was probably the first to use the pitch pipe to "set the tune."

"He died in Boston, September 26, 1800, and published almost to the last."

He is probably one of the unmarked graves on Boston Common.



MISS MARY R. SANDS
PHOTO BY LALMAN & CO.

lived last spring, and were put away until they should shine on this occasion.

The gems, which are unusually fine,

are of graduated sizes, and are valued at

\$60,000. When worn by Mrs. Spencer

in New York society many seasons ago,

they attracted much attention, and it is

no wonder Miss Sands considers herself

lucky to become their possessor.

He is said to have chalked down his

earliest compositions on the sides of leaf-

er. He was deformed in person, blind

in one eye, untidy in dress, with one leg

shorter than the other. A tremendous

smuff-taker, he carried tobacco as well

around with him in his coat, the packet

<p

The Heavens in October

—By Professor Doolittle—

Astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania.

If the observer will turn toward the northeast on any evening during the month, he will at once notice a beautiful little group of stars forming the figure of a small dipper. Between this group and the ground he will see a bright red star which is at the northern end of a brilliant V-shaped figure. This little dipper-shaped cluster is the famous Pleiades, or Seven Sisters, the group whose rising and setting marked among ancient peoples the approach of harvest and sowing time. The V-shaped group is the Hyades. Both the Hyades and Pleiades are a part of the magnificent winter constellation, Taurus, or the Bull, which is now for the first time since many months again appearing in the East.

Nearly overhead he will see the constellation Andromeda with its wonderful nebula at N, Fig. 1, just south of which is the great square of Pegasus, while exactly in the south and near the ground he will find the Royal Star, Fomalhaut. This star with its companion (at A and B, Fig. 1), are the brightest stars of a faint group called the Southern Fish, which oddly enough is always represented as drinking the whole of the large planet being directly underneath the

only other planet visible in the early evening is Jupiter, which now shines out in the east as a brilliant star between the Pleiades and the Hyades. If the observer can look at the sky during the early morning hours, however, he will then see Jupiter far up in the south, and in the east the even more brilliant planet Venus. In a small telescope this planet now looks like the moon when about three-quarters full.

Occultation of the Hyades.

During the first half of the month the motion of the moon will be very interesting. It will be remembered that our satellite moves quite rapidly eastward among the stars, passing completely around the sky in about 27 and one-fourth days. New moon will occur on the 23rd of September, after which the moon will move steadily eastward away from the sun, passing Mars on October 4 at 7 a.m., Uranus one hour later, and Saturn on October 8 at 43 minutes past nine in the evening. On the last date the aspect of the moon and Saturn will be very beautiful, the planet being directly underneath the

about 20 minutes and in about three and one-half hours regaining its original brightness. It is now known that this darkening is caused by a second star which is revolving about Algol, and which passes between us and this star at every revolution. Altogether 17

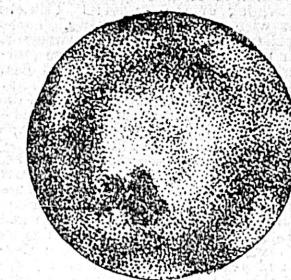


Fig. 3. Photograph of the Sun. The spots, of which a large group is shown at A, cause our sun to be classed among the variable stars.

stars which vary in this way have been discovered. One of the most striking of them is at L, Fig. 1. This diminishes one whole magnitude in brightness every three days 22 hours.

The observer will find Algol at its faintest on October 1, 4 a.m., October 4, 1 a.m., and October 6, 9 p.m. The star L is at its faintest October 3, 1 p.m., and at intervals of 3 days 23 hours after this.

In a third type of variable stars the brightness will gradually increase, then fall away a little, and finally increase again much more than before, after which it will die out until the star is as faint as before any increase began. The time that elapses between the successive outbreaks is apt to be very variable.

The stars at E, Fig. 1 is one of these. It is at its faintest October 1, 11 p.m., and October 15, 10 p.m., and at its brightest October 5, 11 a.m., and October 18, 4 a.m. The star at F, Fig. 1, is faintest October 2, 8 a.m., and October 9 noon; it is brightest October 4, 5 p.m., and October 11, 11 p.m. The star at K is faintest October 6, 3 a.m., and October 11, noon, and at its brightest October 7, noon, and October 12, 9 p.m. All of these stars lose about one whole magnitude of five-sixths of their light in changing from maximum to minimum brightness.

It is certain that inconceivably violent disturbances are occurring in these great suns to cause such changes in their light. It may be that each variable star is composed of two suns formed of incandescent, vaporized matter, and that in each revolution these suns graze or even partially interpenetrate each other, shown in Fig. 2. Or the second star may only pass near the

moon and less than 2 degrees from it. If the observer will turn his telescope back and forth from the planet to the moon he will probably be surprised to discover how very green Saturn appears when contrasted with our satellite's silvery white color. By the 17th of the month, the moon will have reached the planet Jupiter, passing some 4 degrees to the south of it. In its eastward journey it will then pass between us and the Hyades, blotting out one star after another and reaching the brilliant Aldebaran at H on October 17 about half-past 2 in the morning. As it passes on toward the east the stars which have been hidden behind it suddenly reappear one after another; it is from the suddenness with which the stars disappear and reappear when the moon passes over them that astronomers conclude that our satellite can possess no air and no water.

It should be added that the apparent path of the moon over the Hyades will depend upon the position of the observer on the earth. To observers in the southern states the moon will pass over the north stars of the group; to those in the northern states, however, only the lowest star, (G, Fig. 1) will be covered up.

Variable Stars.

There are many of the stars of the sky which vary in brightness. The first one of all which was discovered to do this is the star in Cetus marked O, Fig. 1. In 1595 this was found to be as bright as the North Star and recorded as new while 200 years later at the time of its greatest brightness it was almost equal to the star Aldebaran, at H, Fig. 1. Though usually a ninth magnitude telescope star, it suddenly blazes out at irregular intervals of about eleven months, becoming one of the conspicuous stars of the sky. This remarkable periodic change in this great sun has been thus observed for four centuries, and as yet it shows no sign of relaxation.

Another celebrated variable is the Demon star, Algol, which will be found at D, Fig. 1. This, instead of growing brighter, will at a perfectly definite interval of 2 days 21 hours, lose more than a whole magnitude or five-sixths of its light, remaining thus faint for

first, in which case its attraction would distort both stars into lemon shaped figures and thus set up violent oscillations in them which might account for the increase of light observed.

It may be, on the contrary, that a variable star is but one sun which has sun spots on it just as our sun has but very much larger ones, and the irregular increase and diminution of the number and size of these spots may be the cause of the changes observed. Indeed our own sun is a slightly variable star, whose brightness is at a minimum every eleven years when the spots are most numerous. Its spots are so small however that the variation of its light is very slight. The explanation of what is actually going on in these remote suns to cause the enormous changes observed remains yet to be discovered.

It is difficult to draw a line due north through the fifty-second degree—which is only forty miles from Anse Sablon. The question is where to draw the line after this parallel is reached. To continue due north is to strike the Atlantic coast in a hundred miles or so, and then go far out into the ocean. According to the Newfoundland argument, the English mapmakers began north at Cape Chidley and dropped a line along the height of land, following as near as might be the 44th degree of west longitude. This strikes the 52nd degree of latitude, seven degrees west of the point where the north line from Anse Sablon reached that parallel. The two points are joined by following the line of the 62nd degree. Such a map would give to Newfoundland a block of territory some 450 miles east and west, and 60 to 150 miles north and south, which by Canadian legislation is assigned to Quebec province. Ungava, as presented in the Canadian official maps, includes a three-cornered block in this disputed territory, with an extreme length of some 350 miles and a maximum width east and west of about 250.

The Newfoundland claim sets forth that the Hudson's Bay Company's grants, which they say (though they give no evidence to support the statement) were bounded on Newfoundland Labrador, did not run east of the 6th meridian. They also refer to a grant of 200,000 acres of Labrador by the Imperial government to the Moravian missionaries in 1774, when the Governor of Newfoundland was informed of the fact, the circumstance indicating that this depth of territory was supposed then to belong to Newfoundland. Possibly this proceeding might have been contemporaneous with an occurrence which has become historical, though the date is disputed. We refer to the announcement made in a visitor to one of the King's ministers that Newfoundland was an island. The statesman was so impressed with the value of the discovery that he ran off to tell the King, saying that he was sure His Majesty would be delighted to hear it.

The Newfoundland writer contends that Newfoundland should either be confirmed in the possession of the territory assigned to that colony in the English maps, as mentioned above, that is to say, all the country drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic, or else should hold a strip forty miles wide on the coast line and around every inlet. This forty miles is supposed to be the width of the coast strip at the one point in which the original instructions are definite. If this were conceded, Canada would be dependent upon Newfoundland for access to any part of Labrador from the east, whereas the Dominion claims the coast of Hamilton Inlet, which gives access to Lake Melville.

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It may not be generally known that Newfoundland's continuous ownership of the Labrador coast dates back only to 1809. The whole period was claimed as a part of French Canada. At the close of the French regime not only the Labrador coast but Anticosti and the Magdalen islands were annexed to Newfoundland. The government of that colony found difficulties in dealing with French grants and other private rights, and in 1774 these regions were transferred to Canada. But Canada, in turn, found the control of the Labrador fisheries burdensome and inconvenient, and in 1809 that coast was re-annexed to Newfoundland. Anticosti and the Magdalen islands remaining Canadian. So the jurisdiction has remained ever since, and no question of proprietorship would probably have arisen if the coast had remained the only part of the country which had any value.

Converted at the age of fifteen, Booth began at once to preach in the open air at Nottingham, England. Later he entered the Methodist ministry, but ordinary circuit duties did not give the scope he desired, and he resigned to devote himself again to evangelistic work. In course of time his travels brought him to London, and in the eastern part of the great city the horror of the misery and destitution, the awful want, both physical and moral, of the inhabitants seized him, and the claim of those abandoned him, once gripped his very soul. He found helpers, and the others who had seen the distress, but knew not how to alleviate it, now joined "Jedore," and the result was the founding in 1865 of the Christian Mission, which by 1878 had developed into the Salvation Army, which now numbers 7,210 societies, established in 49 countries and colonies, under 16,050 officers, men and women maintained for the work.

General Booth learned, as have all missionaries, that to aman the wretched to bring a man to take an interest in his higher nature, it is necessary for the missionary to be interested in the welfare of the man's body. To meet this need he has organized a marvelous system for the benefit of the starving, vicious and criminal classes, which consists now of 18 social farms, 116 rescue homes, 63 workshops, shelters which will accommodate 18,550 people, 180 food depots in which 7,213,500 meals have been served in twelve months.

But he does not believe in making paupers and one of his books, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," details his scheme for the abolition of the pauper and dangerous classes of England.

Though no military commander ever had more faithful, industrious and willing officers than General Booth, he is not the man to be content with knowledge gleaned from reports of the work being carried on or the opportunities for opening up new fields. Last year he took a motor tour through Great Britain from Land's End to Aberdeen, and recently finished a second journey of two thousand miles, speaking on the Army's work in some dozen of the largest towns, encouraging and advising his officers, and being received with the highest of welcome by great crowds of people, who in almost every case showed their honor of the man and enthusiastic interest in his work.

But as his knowledge of the necessity has increased by these tours, so have his plans expanded in proportion to meet the necessity. The evils of overcrowding in cities, so common in the old lands, so little known, fortunate in our own—he purposes to remedy by placing the "landless man on the manless land," and the plan is concisely described by Commander Booth-Tucker as "Putting the waste labor on the waste land by means of the waste capital, and thus converting the trinity of waste into a unity of production." About seven years ago several poor families were taken from the larger American cities; land and capital were advanced to them by the Army; instruction in agriculture was given, and these people had their chance. Last January Mr. Rider Haggard was commissioned to investigate these colonies and report to the British government. The report was exceedingly favorable, and, as a direct result, Mr. Haggard visited Canada to confer with the authorities as to forming a national land settlement on the same lines, which would provide lands in Canada to British agriculturists who have been crowded into the cities and have failed to make a living. Because of their successful experience, the Salvation Army were recommended to organize and carry out the scheme.

The reader cannot but notice that in this article little has been said of the man himself, but "by their fruits ye shall know them," and the thoughtful form their opinion of the man who has put the culture, wisdom, natural refinement and kindness that can be seen in General Booth's face into a life-long strenuous effort to make out of the most hopeless "raw material" men of "no worth, no ability and usefulness." "Who?" "Who?" says he, "has in recreation but work, and we find it easy to believe when we consider the quality of the men, and the vast amount he has accomplished."

D. W. Higgins' new book of local tales, "The Passing of a Race," now on sale, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company will sell cheap round-trip tickets to Los Angeles, Cal., on October 20 and 21. For further information apply to the office, Round trip to Portland Fair, \$9.65, good until end of October. Ticket office, corner Yates and Government streets.

Anse Sablon is north of the western end of the Straits of Belle Isle. There is no dispute about that point. Nor is it

to be 341,000 square miles, whereas before this readjustment it was represented as 227,000 square miles. A large part of the additional territory, together with much of the region to the north, would fall to Newfoundland if the full claim of that colony, as stated in this argument, were sustained. It may be mentioned that while the Canadian Year Book gives 7,000 square miles as the area of Newfoundland-Labrador, the Statesman's Year Book, which is regarded in England as the highest authority on matters of geography, credits Newfoundland with 120,000 square miles of territory in Labrador.

It may be thought surprising that so great a discrepancy should exist. The documents on which the titles depend might be more helpful than to allow so much margin for doubt. But the only declaration constituting a title is a commission to the Governor of Newfoundland, which sets forth his jurisdiction over "the Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and all the coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to a line to be drawn due north and south from Anse Sablon, on the said coast, to the fifty-second degree of north latitude, and all the islands adjacent to that part of the coast of Labrador."

Anse Sablon is north of the western end of the Straits of Belle Isle. There is no dispute about that point. Nor is it

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A cool dainty dish
to coax the summer
appetite.

JUST FINE BEEF
SLICED AS THIN AS
WAFERS AND DRY
CURED.

Serve with crisp lettuce
or radishes and bread
and butter.

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Cloths and patterns—style creations
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noticeable in Fit-Reform Overcoats
as in Fit-Reform Suits.

We are ready to show you everything
that is new and good in Overcoats.

\$12. to \$30.

This trademark identifies every genuine
Fit-Reform garment.



The only Fit-Reform Wardrobe here is at
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Plain Steel Air-Tight Heaters at \$3.00
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Oak Treasure Hall Stoves and the newest
pattern of Stove Boards.
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on the track or riding for pleasure, your wheel should be just right, and putting wheels right is where we shine.

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ALL MILLS, WAREHOUSES and FACTORIES should be fully equipped with a supply of



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Call and get particulars or drop a postcard, giving your name and address to the secretary's office, 14 Trounce Ave.

The next loan of \$4,000 will be made at the company's office on the 10th November, 190

In the World of Labor

THE CONQUEROR.

"He did his best!" Can we not almost see the whole life history of such a man? We can not surely say, "He found the key to life's short span?"

Did fortune smile or frown? It mattered not.

He did his duty with a noble zest,

Living his life, contented with his lot,

Doing his best.

"He did his best!" Some things he did and did;

But now that he is gently laid to rest,

What nobler epitaph could man deserve than this?

"He did his best!"

J. Beverley Robinson in the Canadian Magazine.

Nanaimo strike is settled. The miners started work again last Tuesday.

D. J. O'Donoghue, fair wage officer of the Department of Labor, Ottawa, is visiting Nanaimo and other Island points.

The Trades and Labor Council of Calgary city have decided to bring out a candidate to contest the riding in the interests of labor.

The Pacific Coast railroad of San Francisco, has increased the pay of its train hands and shortened their hours of labor.

Of the large number of strikes of painters during the past six months, 90 per cent resulted in increase of wages or reduction of hours.

A London millionaire shipbuilder has relinquished his business and will devote himself entirely to mission work among the unchurched.

Union No. 4 of Washington, D. C. Association of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders reports success in enforcing the scale of wages in all but one private shop (outside of the G. P. O.)

More than 74,000 railroad men are paid up members of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. The membership has increased 12,000 in two years and they have buildings valued at \$2,250,000.

The Curtis Publishing Company publishers of the Ladies Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post, have been put on the "fair" list by the Philadelphia Union of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Few women, other than office clerks, are employed by street railway companies. In 1902 there were only two motorwomen and thirteen female conductors. Eight of these conductors were employed in Ohio.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America is enjoying a period of unusual prosperity according to the officials, who say that the membership has in the last three years increased almost 8,000.

What wonder our female industrial workers join unions and strike just like the assertive males! A Connecticut manufacturer had all the mirrors removed from his factory, averring that the action saved a world of time otherwise lost to him.

A report of the Prussian government gives a total of 1,296 technical and 230 commercial and finishing schools, with 201,716 and 31,670 scholars, respectively; and 428 technical schools organized and supported by industrial associations of crafts.

The Workingmen's Educational Society laid the cornerstone of a new temple of labor in New York city on Labor Day. The building is to contain meeting rooms for various clubs and trades unions, a gymnasium and a school for children.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress has expressed itself as in actual agreement with the manufacturers in one point out of one hundred. The point of agreement was the necessity of uniting to secure technical instruction a resolution on which stated that whereas the Dominion and Provincial governments lack greatly in schools of technical education and are very much behind Germany, France and the United States in matters of technical education; and whereas the United States are our most serious competitors in trade it was resolved that the incoming executives be instructed to appeal to the federal and provincial governments to enact such legislation and make such appropriations as will permit the mechanics and artisans of Canada the privilege of technical education on lines of civil and electrical engineering, chemistry, woodcarving, modeling etc.

Speaking of Friendly Societies, the Bishop of Ripon, Eng., says: Not merely was there an intellectual wisdom and a serious dignity in the societies but they were the embodiment of a great moral power, and a man joining them began almost insensibly to live on a higher plane. He had taken his first step on the ladder whose topmost rung reached to the gates of heaven. The world attributed his action to selflessness, but which was the more selfish—the man who wished not to be a burden upon his fellows, or the man who lived a careless life, not thinking of the morrow, content that in the end some one would look after him? Self-respect, self-reliance was in the bulk a trait of the English character, and it was shown more than anything else in his genius for colonization. Quoting figures, the Bishop showed that the Friendly Society movement had on the whole advanced in numbers and in wealth—3½ per cent. in numbers and 5 per cent. in vested funds—during the last four years, but in the case of Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, he was sorry to see that the proportion of new members showed a decrease. He was once told that the young men did not join Friendly Societies now-a-days because they were expecting old age pensions. "You," he said, "are doing far more than the frothy talkers about old age pensions, for you are doing it (applause), and I would rather be the man that did something than the mere vapor on a platform who was waiting for the millennium that would never come. (Applause)

The carpenter dispute at Edinburgh, Scotland, has been settled by the intervention of the lord provost, who was instrumental in bringing the parties together in conference, with the result that by mutual concessions an agreement was arrived at, the terms to cover a period of two years.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress have resolved that the incom-

3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, waterworks, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.
8. Abolition of the Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.
10. The union label to be placed on all manufactured goods where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

The following explanatory letter has appeared in the English papers recently: Hotel Cecil, London September 4, 1905. Sir—Will you permit a few lines in your paper in explanation to the British Lithographic workman? He is advised to keep away from Canada on account of a strike among the transmitters and machine minders. They omit, however to give the cause or rea-

combination on the part of labor is partial and incomplete makes inevitable strife and war and legal questions. If there were 1,000 carvers in the United States, all of whom belonged to a union, it could not be said that such a union was trying to gain a monopoly, or to injure non-union men in any agreement or arrangement like. Such a union could carry on its "collective bargaining" with the employer unhampered. It could name any wage or other conditions it saw fit, and the employer would have no option but to accede or go without the services of its members. Unreasonable demands would thwart their own purpose, for the public would arrange to do without services for which a wage not warranted by trade conditions was insisted upon. In other words, complete combination of labor secured and maintained would do away with the present epoch of strife, with its attendant bitterness and legal questions. It would bring an era of "collective bargaining," when the different questions at issue between labor and capital would be settled more than ever before by the laws of the courts.

"It is the belief of the writer, and his justification for introducing economic considerations into a legal article, that the courts are more and more recognizing the above fact; that they look upon complete combination of labor as good and not as an evil; and that within the limitations already set they will put no unnecessary obstacle in the way, but that their attitude toward labor in combination will be broad and liberal."

Secretaries of unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.



JOHN MITCHELL PHOTO BY PLUMER IN MANCHESTER

son of the strike, which is that the employers refused to sign an agreement that they would employ only men belonging to the United States Union. The employers do not object to society men, but they do object to being deprived of the right to employ their own countrymen. The United States Union prohibits the Britisher (or foreigner, as they call him) by charging him a fee of £10 (\$50) to join their union, but an American coming to England to compete with the British workman would come in on equal terms. I quote from the constitution of the United States Union, section 10: "Any candidate coming from outside the jurisdiction of the United States and Canada shall pay an initiation fee of \$50." I also quote from the agreement we were asked to sign: "The party of the first part hereby agrees that from the date of the execution of this agreement the concerns it represents will engage and continue to employ only members in good standing of the L. I. and P. B. A. of United States." This we refused to sign; hence the strike. A good number of British workmen have gone out, and a number of others are on their way and the positions are being filled by men of our own nationality. In fighting for our rights as Britishers, and for the British working man, we ought certainly to have their support. I am, etc., Wm. Stone, President of the Canadian Lithographers' Association.

The patternmakers league of North America in its convention adopted numerous amendments to its constitution and raised the assessment of the members from 25 to 50 cents a week. It is proposed to use the money which is paid as dues to strengthen and build up the organization and pay for the placing of organizers in the field in the States and Canada. It is said that there are 9,000 members in the pattern-makers' association, and that there are only about 9,500 in the entire country. Their work is similar to that of the draftsmen. It has also been decided to divide the United States and Canada into four districts, thus reducing the number from seven to four. The organization has no fights with employers because it believes in arbitration.

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for you are doing it (applause), and I would rather be the man that did something than the mere vapor on a platform who was waiting for the millennium that would never come. (Applause)

Is it a fact that light is beginning to dawn on the minds of judges and the legal fraternity generally, and that even they are beginning to realize that combination among workmen is not necessarily a crime? Such is at least the opinion of a legal authority, who contributes an article on the subject, in which he says: "The very fact that

either to be as clay in the hands of the potter—and her vast size and the many sterling qualities of her people preclude this—or she must assimilate Western ideas. Japan has done so, choosing the best wherever she has found it, in the true eclectic spirit. Is China about to do the same? None but the foolish talk of casting aside her old civilization. That she cannot do; it is part of her very being after all these centuries. But, she can select, and assimilate, and adapt; and when an Emperor of China issues an edict establishing modern schools, offering inducements to boys to acquire the learning of the West, and relegating Confucius to his proper place, we cannot be wrong in regarding it as an unmistakable indication of the way the wind is blowing."

The Straits Budget (Singapore): "China threatens to jump into the twentieth century in one bound. An Imperial decree actually condemns as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare the future arming of the Imperial Chinese troops with bows and arrows. These erstwhile popular and pleasant weapons which make no noise and burn no powder, are seemingly not to be carried even at court ceremonial in future. They are anathema. At the same time the decree condemns them to the limbo of obsolete things, does not go to the fantastically small length of suggesting that any of the small bows repeating rifles of western armories, or any other firearms for that matter, should be substituted for the discarded yews. It merely orders that all princes and dukes and other high officials of the Eight Banners shall study the methods of modern warfare and act upon their improved judgment thereafter. The decree sets forth the up-to-date Imperial desire as follows:

"Since the beginning of our dynasty bows and arrows have been the important arms to uphold the national dignities and thus in examining military officers and in training officers and men riding and arrow shooting were recognized as essential items for men of arms. However, in recent years the methods of fighting have been greatly changed and are daily changing, and arms are especially improving daily. In reflecting that our ancestors respected the excellence of the army and had done everything possible to keep the army up-to-date practically, therefore, from this date all the princes, dukes and high officials of the Eight Banners shall study thoroughly the modern science of war and defense and shall not indulge in the mere study of useless out-of-date matters. Those who shall be received in audience before appointment in military services who used to carry bows are not any longer to carry bows. The Imperial escorts, the Imperial Guards and all the government armies are not allowed to have any obsolete weapons, but up-to-date ones. The method of selecting the Imperial Guards and other officers and Manchurian soldiers, the examination of their knowledge in the science of war and their physical strength and abilities, etc., are hereby ordered to be investigated by the ministers of presence and the boards of war, who shall compile the rules and regulations for the same."

With all respect to the Chinese Imperial wisdom, and with all admiration for the astounding spirit of modernity that obviously animates the views expressed in the decree, it may be suggested that the document ought to have described in greater detail the particular species of up-to-date weapons that should be carried, for example, by the Imperial Foot Guards when escorting an Imperial guest. Knuckle-dusters and lances are both modern weapons, yet the former are the latter might not consider them harmonious to such an occasion.

It seems safe to assume that the popularity of the bow and arrow as weapons of offence and defense has received a temporary deathblow in Eastern Asia."

For further particulars apply to

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and Dressmakers using any but Belding's Silk. They must have strong, tough silk—free of kinks and knots—that sews smoothly and evenly—and runs freely in the highest speeded machines. That's why they choose

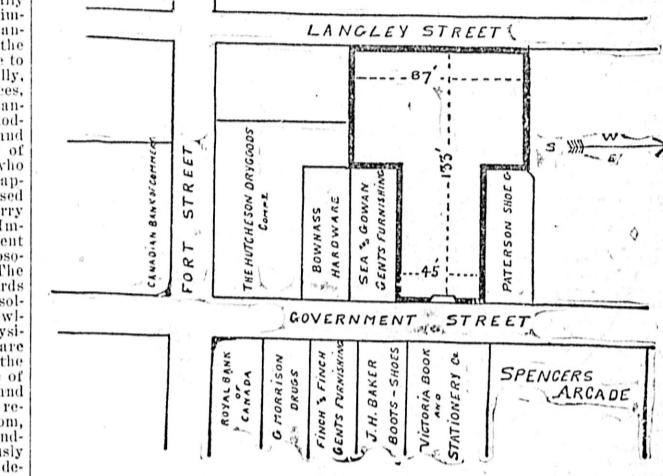
BELDING'S Spool SILK

The best for all kinds of sewing. Every shade and color for dress-making, embroidery and fancy work.

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The meet central and spacious piece of business property in the city, including three storey brick building, with basement covering whole of property; entrance on two streets—as per diagram given below:



H. R. ELLA

EXECUTOR J. SEHL ESTATE.



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Gin Pills are called Gin Pills because each pill possesses all the curative qualities of one and a half ounces of the best Holland Gin. As a cure for Kidney trouble however, they have all of the good qualities of Gin, with none of its bad.

All druggists, 5cts. per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50 or direct from

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Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

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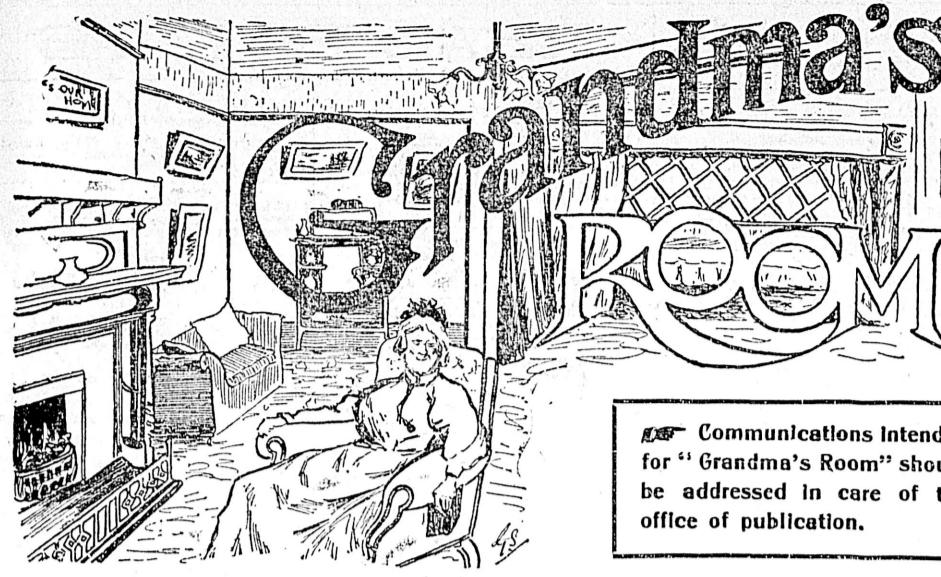
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Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.



Just An Idea on "The Installment Plan."

To our national trait of hurry and impatience to forge ahead, is due the rapid growth of the "Installment plan" of home purchasing, house furnishing, wardrobe replenishing, and even jewel decking.

The second name for this piecemeal method of doing business—the "easy payment plan"—is a misnomer invented by the keen observer of woman nature, as a bait to catch her confidence and ease her mind.

"Easy payments," forsight! How well this bait has served its purpose we women know.

And I doubt not, our husband's also know.

Like all things else which have become evil through abuse, the original idea was and is a good one. By paying a little more, a couple who are willing to pull together, to work and to save, may pay for a home in this way, which otherwise they could not own.

A poor woman was enabled to purchase a sewing machine and pay for it with the money she made it earn, though to do so she paid for two sewing machines in place of one, and interest on her money besides.

But after all this is only a law of humanity. You expect, and should willingly give, two kindnesses for one.

But can you afford to give of your husband's earnings, two dollars for one in value, and at the same time shoulder an unnecessary debt, with its irksome anxiety, and its long, long down of liberty? If you are contemplating the purchase of some really desirable but still not absolutely necessary article on this "easy" plan, let me beg of you to stop just a few moments before you sign that contract, and consider the other, easier plan which I offer you.

We will imagine that your kitchen stove is old and too small. An agent offers you a range for the small sum of \$5.00 down and \$5.00 a month till paid for, and he adds the ever applicable lubricant to a ready sale, "you enjoy the use of the range while paying for it." Your range, with pipes or tank, will cost you at least \$75, probably \$85. For cash, the same range would be put down at your door for \$52. Use your old stove and be patient. Into the bank put \$5 each month, in less than a year you will have your range and no debt.

As an inducement I would draw your attention to the fact that in the meantime you will, in case of illness or loss of employment, have the use of your money and incidentally be free of debt, and some savings. You will save \$22 or \$33 and from six to eight months time in payments. The saving on musical instruments and sewing machines is more than half. You pay for two of either, on the "easy payment" plan. Make your easy payments into the bank, save cash, cultivate reasonable patience, do away with a mastering debt, and have your money where you can use it, if need be, while you are paying half as much for value received, and are tied by payments only half the length of time.

As to buying clothes on "easy payment" plan, I can offer no advice. There is my mind but one rule: Wear nothing that is not paid for in full. Vanity will lead you to ruin if you venture to overstep this rule.

As to diamonds and jewelry sold "on time," well this is beyond my understanding and my patience; so I will not, because I can not, talk about it. Only, if I were a girl and found that my engagement ring had been purchased on the installment plan, I should consider my engagement on the same plan, and think myself justified in

evading the fulfilment of my contract.

Exercise.

I do not head this section "Physical Culture" this week, because I have a letter here which I wish to quote, and it is full of exercise and culture of the love of nature and nature's children, that it seems to me to illustrate well the benefits to be derived from the exercise of camera sport, which I advocated a week or two ago. I wish other readers would write us accounts of still hunts or any observations of animals, birds or insects. Never mind whether they are wonderful or instructive or new discoveries or not. If they are about nature and true, send them in.

Dear Grandma,—I never thought about still hunting with my camera till I read your "Corner" last Sunday, and I could hardly wait till Monday to try.

My camera is a Brownie; cost \$2.00 and takes a picture 3½ x 4½. I think

we were bad enough hunting with the gun, but the girls and I all

rushing to get time to be off with the camera now.

JIMMIE JOHN.

Grandma's Callers.

"Poor Macie's Wife"—I read your talk on first aids to a winter outfit, and enjoyed it. You ask us to send in some of our own, so I venture to suggest one for the supply of bedding for the boy's room. When you have cut over all those heavy skirts, coats, etc., there are many pieces of all shapes which at first sight seem useless. But I used all mine to make a quilt for the boy's bed, and this is how I did it quickly, for as usual, I'm too busy to "piece quilts."

I had some old grey flannel blankets, worn, torn and of little use. I tacked the two together, making a fine basis upon which to baste all the pieces regardless of shape or size, in "crazy quilt" fashion. I worked in the few bright bits I had, but they were few.

To do the work easily, I spread my "quilt" over the big dining-room table to baste the patches on. Once the blanket was well covered, I "scrug stitched" the pieces into place with red, yellow and blue yarn; which I bought, as I had none on hand; but I found that thirty cents worth would do two quilts.

I took the stiches well through, so that the blankets were thus quilted in place. I lined my quilt with bleached sacks, and bound it with red and tacked the lining and quilt with worsted trims, like a comfortable. I was three days making this heavy quilt, in spare time, and was rewarded by the expressions of delight with which the boys greeted their "warm top quilt."

I also make quick mittens of sock legs—run them through the sewing machine, knit in the thumb and a new wrist piece. They make quickly, and I have a number of pairs on hand to change with in wet, cold weather. In making over stockings I make the "railroad stockings"—that is, I do not cut out feet and heels. This makes too many seams. I sew them on the machine, slanting the line of stitching towards the toe till I have a width about right for the toes. Then I round this gently to the folded side and cut the stocking out by the stitching. It fits the foot and ankle perfectly, no matter how you pull it on; takes five minutes to make one pair and no bother at all. I trust you will find as much comfort in these aids as I have found in using them.

"Forgetful"—A long time ago you told us how to make a waterproof garment, like an oil coat. I know you had to paint the coat, but I have forgotten the formula. Will you kindly repeat and oblige reader?

Answer.—Make your coat or overalls of unbleached cotton. Let it be perfectly clean and dry; then spread on a table and paint carefully with the following mixture: Boiled oil 7½ lbs., beeswax ½ lb., ground lard 6 lbs.

Paint seams well and hang up to dry. A second coat of oil will do no harm if the first does not thoroughly cover the garment, but if carefully done once painting is sufficient.

This is a good way to make oiled suits for little boys for whom sizes are not found in the stores.

AN "IDLE" WOMAN

Typical Day of an English Woman Accused of Leisure.

John came home yesterday in a distinctly fractions mood.

He walked round the garden and grumbled at its condition.

Why had not the dead roses been cut off?

Why were the late peas not planted?

Why the dickens was it that nothing could be done if he was not there to see it himself?

The pony had cast a shoe on the way back from the station. He didn't really see why no one could have noticed that it was loose, and told Jobson to take him to the forge.

The dressing gong rang. The grumbles continued. I heard them rising and falling through the half-open door of the dressing-room. What John said about the washerwoman I will not repeat, and his usual grumble I will do him the justice to own was not really intended to reach my ears. It was to the effect that an idle woman with nothing to do but just see to the household might readily make life a little easier, for a hard-worked man!

At dinner Sir Hugh Gaseigne, who is staying with us, all unwittingly hit on women and work as a topic of conversation. The "idle woman" is an object of envy to the average man. John and Hugh, it seems, are "hard worked" men. John goes up to London three times a week by the 10:30 train, and comes home by the 5:15. He is a partner in an old-established firm of wine merchants.

On Sunday he goes to church once, and amuses himself for the remainder of the day. The other three days of the week he hunts, shoots, plays golf and takes a gentle interest in politics.

Hugh has a large estate, which he looks after when such duties as polo, big game shooting, motoring and a fortnight's training with his Yeomanry allow him leisure to do so. I have actually

known him to write five letters in one morning when very hard pressed. And I, so they say, am an "idle woman."

How, I wonder, do I find time to be so idle?

I have a husband; and a husband who is inclined to suffer from his liver. I have four children—ages nine months to seven years.

I have a large house, and a household consisting of seven servants and a governess. I am expected to entertain in a mild manner.

I am the honorary treasurer of an excellent charity, and I must play a certain part in the affairs of our own village. Here in my diary I will enter in detail the occupations which fill my idle days:

Tuesday, 7:30.—Called. The two elder babies came in for a quarter of an hour's play.

Eight o'clock—Letters arrive; read them as I dress.

Nine o'clock—Breakfast.

10:30—Play with two younger babies and interview nurse. Nurse thinks that Miss End needs some larger shoes and that her flannel petticoats cannot be let down again. Will I order shoes and flannel? Also she doesn't know what Fraulein may think (sniff), but to her mind Master John should be taken to the dentist. Furthermore, she doesn't think as Jane the nursemaid is altogether satisfactory.

I make note of shoes, flannel, torchon lace for trimming, and administer soothing remarks on the subject of Jane's deficiencies.

One o'clock—Luncheon. Governess and older children attend this meal.

1:30—Provide games for children and discuss lessons, dentist, etc., with governess.

Two o'clock—Read the paper.

2:30—Write more invitations.

Three o'clock—Change dress and try on and arrange several details about a meeting blouse which maid is making.

3:30—Start for eight miles' drive to garden party sale of work. Should give 25¢ offence if I do not go.

Spent 25¢ on things I do not want, and talk to a great many boring people.

3:45—Home in time to welcome the Joes, who come for a three days' visit.

6 to 7—Play with children in garden and eat off dead roses and geranium leaves. We have a large garden and only two gardeners. John loves the garden to the spick and span.

Seven o'clock—Answers three notes which came by late post.

7:30—Say good-night to children.

7:35—Dress.

Eight o'clock—Dinner. Mr. F— and Sir J—, and Lady D—, dine to make up the party.

9:30—Bridge.

Twelve o'clock—Bed and half an hour's reading.

And this is the day of an idle woman.

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DR. BARNADO

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CHRISTY BISCUITS

A Genuine Saturday Bargain—Finest
Christy Brown's makes—15c per lb.

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates St.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services—Holy communion at 8 a.m.; morning service and hymn at 11 a.m.; 7 p.m.—Dr. Christian Endeavor Society at 10 a.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 12 p.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 12 p.m.

The music for the day follows:

Psalm 62
Hymns 157, 203
Offertory Solo—When I Survey the Wondrous Cross Farmer

Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Victoria, B. C., 31st August, 1905.

Hymns 177, 221, 273

Evening 357, 463, 337, 238

Anthem—Amen, Amen on Thy Strength W. S. Parsons

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The preacher for the day will be the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Sunday school at 2:30; Bible class at 3 p.m.

The music for the day follows:

Voluntary Morning Sir G. Elvey
Ventre Sir G. Elvey
Psalms for 8th Morning, Cathedral Psalter

To Deum Macpherson

Benedictus Sir G. Elvey

Litanies 157, 158, 159

Hymns 153, 214

Voluntary Evening Barnby

Treble Solo, Master C. Leary.

Hymns 362, 477

Vesper Hymn M. S. 2

Recessional Hymn 332

Voluntary Solo, Miss Buckingham.

Voluntary—March Solemnity Gounod

St. John's.

Rev. E. Ledger Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. E. Ledger Dakin, B. A., will preach at both services. Morning theme, "The First Persecution—Its Significance"; Evening, "Jesus Christ—The Light of the World." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15 p.m. Mr. Robert Petech will sing at the evening service. Strangers and visitors cordially invited.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. Herman J. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. Morning theme, "The First Persecution—Its Significance"; Evening, "Jesus Christ—The Light of the World." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15 p.m. Mr. Robert Petech will sing at the evening service. Strangers and visitors cordially invited.

Church of Christ.

Christians, disciples, meets in Fernwood Old Fellow's hall, near corner of North Chatham street and Fernwood road. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Psychic Research Society.

A spiritual lecture service will be held in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Helen Stuart Rielings, the talented speaker and psychic will lecture. Psychological readings towards the close. All interested and desirous of a spiritual treat are cordially invited to attend.

Unions—Brotherhood.

Unions—Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 57, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered.

VEGETABLE JUICES AND TUBER-CULOSIS.

It has recently been reported by Dr. John F. Russell, of New York, that he has successfully used the juices of fruits and vegetables in the diet of tuberculous patients. The wide announcement of this fact in the daily press as "a new consumption cure" calls forth a word of protest from the Medical Record (New York). Says this paper editorially:

"Dr. Russell has not found a 'new cure' for consumption, nor even a 'new consumption remedy,' as one of the medically sane of the metropolitan papers labeled it, nor do we believe that he would authorize such a designation. He has simply round what may prove to be a useful adjoint in the therapeutic management of this disease, and only time can come from calling it a cure or even a remedy. He has for some time been treating tuberculosis along the energetic lines of hypernutrition and fresh air, and has met with a fairly satisfactory measure of success. His method is to whom the sanitarian treatment is not available. Meeting, however, with certain cases of the apparently incurable type in which ill success attended his best efforts, he was driven to the conclusion that there was an unknown something lacking in the prescribed diet of proteins, hydrocarbons, and carbohydrates, the want of which retarded or prevented the cure. This unknown something he was led to believe, by some process of reasoning, which the published report does not explain, to be vegetable juice. The lack was supplied by the addition to the diet of the expressed juices of all the vegetables in the market, and also of apples and pineapples."

This addition to the dietary is theoretically sound is acknowledged by the writer, who quotes from Ferrie's book, "Meals Medicinal," the statement that the constitution of vegetable foods is "altogether of a building-up character, as distinguished from animal life (which involves excretions of the broken-down products as part of its being)." It is possible, he thinks, that the raw vegetable juices may be just what is needed to insure assimilation of the proteins, carbohydrates, and fats contained so abundantly in the dietary ordinarily prescribed for the consumptive. To quote further:

"Dr. Russell claims for is said to have in the newspaper reports) to have had eleven 'cures' of pulmonary tuberculosis since January 1, when he began to add vegetable juice to the dietary of his patients. We hope he did not really make such a claim for it is only well to point out that he would pronounce any cure ascribed to him as a 'miracle' if it were not for the fact that the cures will be attributed to the skill of the physician who made them."

At the above church morning prayer and litany at 11 a.m. evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sermons by the rector, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, whose subjects will be "Brought Out of the Pit," and "A Timid Hero."

The music for the day follows:

Organ—Impromptu A. Redhead

Ventu and Psalms as Set....Cathedral Psalter

To Deum Simplici, B. A.

Benedictus Dr. G. Elvey

Hymns 221, 405, 215

Offertory—Anthem Barnby in C

Organ—Postlude J. S. Bach

Evening Guillotin

St. Mark's Cloverdale.

Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. W. Baugh-Alan. Sunday school 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. Baugh-Alan.

St. Barnabas Church.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m.; choral matins at 11 a.m.; choral evensong at 7 p.m. In the rector, Rev. E. G. Milne, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free.

The music for the day follows:

Morning Wagner

Psalm Haynes

Chant 65, 101

Psalms Turle

Cathedral Psalter

To Deum Dr. G. Elvey

Benedictus 283, 543

Hymns M. S. 2

Vesper Hymn 302, 350

Organ—Voluntary Stainer

Bass Solo, Mr. H. Kent, Soprano Solo, Miss N. Todd.

Psalm 882

Kyrie Bennett in D Flat

Gloria Hymn Bennett in G Flat

Psalm Dr. G. Elvey

Hymns 384, 383

Evening Burnett

Organ—Plum's Chorus Wagner

Psalm Haynes

Chant 145, 147

Psalms Gross

Cathedral Psalter

To Deum Dr. G. Elvey

Benedictus 214, 221, 345

Hymns 405, 173, 214

Organ—Voluntary Stainer

Bass Solo, Mr. H. Kent, Soprano Solo, Miss N. Todd.

Psalm 157

Chant 157

Psalms 157

Cathedral Psalter

To Deum Dr. G. Elvey

Benedictus 157

Hymns 157, 173, 214

Organ—Grand Chorus Guillotin

Evening Guillotin

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Hymns 302, 350

Organ—Postlude J. S. Bach

Evening Guillotin

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Morning Wagner

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Chant 65, 101

Psalms Turle

Cathedral Psalter

To Deum Dr. G. Elvey

REAL ESTATE

A. W. Bridgeman

Phone No. 80.

1 Government St. Established 1853.

IX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,500; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

RESPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; bouthouse; large cedar bottom—\$30 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.

TEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loam; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused. \$28

WAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.

LANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

INGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800; for \$500 each.

UPPER STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,200.

YAL OAK—211 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4½ in bearing orchard; in comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

ORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 inside; \$175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices, excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

OR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

ONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

OR SALE—Old established milk business

Beaumont Boggs,

real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

HOICE FARM—3 miles from Duncan, near Qualicum lake; 200 acres, 30 cultivated, 30 pasture; orchard and buildings. Occupancy October 30. Price \$4,000.

ACRES FRUIT LAND, OAK BAY—Fenced, drained and cultivated; cottage and barns. Price \$4,000.

OR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Valley," "Strawberry Vale," "Gervais" and "Cabbrook Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from \$22 to \$130 per acre.

WELLING—Cost over \$4,000; barn, 6 acres cultivated land, orchard; 2 miles from city. Price \$2,500.

Professional Directory

ARCHITECTS

V. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect, 6 Basin Square, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 8531. a15

RCHITECTS—Thos. D. Sedger, Architect, Room 21 Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. jy11

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

BEDBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1008. Consulting mechanics, engineer, naval architect. Plans, specifications. Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Room 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. jy8

George H. Webster, M. Can. Soc. C. E. Consulting Civil Engineer, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

DENTISTS

R. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone Office 557; Residence, 122. a126

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

UTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria, Tel. 1170

EDUCATIONAL

HORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping, thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. a5

ISS WALKER, Piano Studio, 238 Fort street. Classes in theory. Assistant teachers. a5

LAND SURVEYORS

ORE & McGREGOR, Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors, Civil and Mining Engineers, Chancery Chambers, Broughton Square, Victoria. Tel. 504A. jy15

PATENTS AND LEGAL.

ETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., VANCOUVER. Flack Block—Patents, trade marks and copyrights. Head office, Toronto; offices Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and Washington, D. C. a20

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Estate of Alfred Penner Briggs, deceased: Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Executors and Trustees Act" to all creditors of the estate of Alfred Penner Briggs to send full particulars of their claims to the undernamed, duly verified, on or before the 8th day of November, 1905, and all persons interested in the said estate are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the un-signed.

MORESBY & O'REILLY, Imperial Bank Chambers, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for the Executors. a7

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioner's Court, Victoria, for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail, on the premises: 85 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., known as the "Horse Shoe Saloon." Charles Haze Settler.

W. A. MILLINGTON, F. L. WOLFENDEN.

Witness: C. K. Courtney. s14

WANTED—TO RENT

ANTED—Furnished house or cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, centrally located. Address Box 110 Colonist. a3

TO RENT—HOTEL

RENT—Chele Hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a10

BOARDING HOUSES

HE OSBORNE—Nicely furnished sunny rooms, \$100 week up. Corner Pandora and Blanchard street. o1

TO RENT—STORES

RENT—Fine store, corner Cook and Frederick streets; fixtures complete. Also 7 roomed dwelling attached, all conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply 2 doors below on Frederick street. o1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Experienced house parlor maid and housemaid (city and Gorge road); references required. Apply 60 Rae street. o6

WANTED—A strong girl for general house-work (country). Apply 60 Rae street. o6

WANTED—A useful maid; plain cooking and housework (city). Apply 60 Rae street. o6

WANTED—An experienced cook (two in family); second maid kept (Washington state); apply 60 Rae street. o6

WANTED—General maid (Esquimalt road); plain cooking; housework (bungalow). Apply 60 Rae street. o6

WANTED—Two ward maids at the Royal Jubilee Hospital. Salary \$20 per month. Apply Matron. o28

WANTED—For Saanich, a mother's help; kind, considerate home and good wages. Apply 60 Rae street. o26

WANTED—A young girl to take care of children, etc., 21 South Turner street. o1

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY can recommend an energetic woman for house cleaning; long and satisfactory experience; good references. Apply 60 Rae street. o6

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or companion to elderly lady or invalid, out of city preferred. Apply Box 125 Colonist. au11

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—Someone with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping to post books, about one hour per day and two whole days at end of month to make up bills. State wages required. Address Box 250 Colonist. o5

WANTED—Men and women to learn watchmaking, engraving, jeweler's work, optics. The only practical school. Money made learning. Watchmaking-Engraving School, P. I. Building Seattle. s17

WANTED—Steady coachman; good wages. Apply, stating experience and references. Drawer 724 Victoria, B. C. o7

WANTED—Boy to drive woodeart; steady job. Apply 135 Douglas. o7

WANTED—Boy for shoe store; must be willing. Apply in own handwriting. P. O. Box 290. o4

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting \$50 to \$500 a month salary assured our graduates under bond. One sixth school the largest in America and the best by far. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal. au13

MEN WA.—ED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tick up showrooms, connections, and stable; good cellar, fruit trees, etc. Price \$1,350. Terms, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s30

FOR SALE—7 roomed house, just off car line, modern, with sewer connections, and stable; good cellar, fruit trees, etc. Price \$1,350. Terms, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s30

FOR SALE—7 roomed brick dwelling, with full lot, well located, near Park. Terms if desired. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o3

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park, \$900 each. R. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—7 roomed house, just off car line, modern, with sewer connections, and stable; good cellar, fruit trees, etc. Price \$1,350. Terms, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s30

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ISLAND FARM**FOR SALE CHEAP**

Contains 160 acres on Galiano Island, 10 acres cultivated, orchard of 150 trees in full bearing, 30 acres slashed, fenced; altogether 60 acres can easily be brought under cultivation, balance fine clear fir, probably 10,000 cords can be cut off this. Price \$1100.00 for a few days.

PEMBERTON & SON, Victoria, B. C.

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes.

AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS. We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric supplies of every description.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and

The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,

527-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

PETERBORO.

TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE!

A new 10-roomed house on Cadboro Bay road. Every convenience—hot and cold water, electric light, hot air furnace, &c.

For further particulars apply to

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

**ELECTRIC
BED HEATERS**

WHY BOTHER WITH HOT WATER AND OTHER OLD-FASHIONED METHODS? CALL AND SEE OUR UNIQUE ASSORTMENT OF ELECTRIC HEATERS.

The Hinton Electric Company

29 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

**WILKIN'S CELEBRATED
Steel Wire Ropes**

For Mining, Logging and Engineering purposes. Large stocks on hand for immediate delivery.

Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. Agents,

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA.

VANCOUVER.

Excelsior Henfood for Poultry

Delivered for \$1.75 per 100 pounds

Having in its manufacture all the chemicals necessary to produce an egg. Feed it and watch the egg basket fill up.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 143

**TO REGULATE
THE SCAVENGERS**

City Council Has a By-Law in Hand to Remedy Certain Grievances.

It is expected that the attention of the city council, which meets tomorrow evening, will be largely devoted to the discussion of a by-law to regulate the scavengers of the city. For some time past there has been a great deal of comment about the scavengers being allowed to house their wagons in the vicinity of occupied dwelling houses.

The by-law will be entitled "A by-law to provide for the registration and license of scavengers and regulating the occupation of a scavenger in the city of Victoria."

In the by-law there will be clauses forbidding the removal of cesspools and night soil between the hours of 6 a. m. and 12 o'clock midnight. The wagons have also to be constructed in a manner satisfactory to the city engineer and must be made in such a manner that there will be no leakage, nor will they be allowed to stand in any street, lane, alley or public place or square of the city.

The by-law will also deal with the cleansing and disinfecting of cesspools. Besides this, it is expected that the question of commencing work on the sewers will also be brought up. This question arises from the sewer by-law which was recently passed, which provided the authority to borrow \$100,000 for the extension of the sewerage system.

Oak curtain poles and fittings, 25c. complete, at Flitton's.

Use telephone to Ldnrs.

**Thousands Were
Swept to Death**

Ten Thousand Chinese Drowned on Islands in Yangtze During Typhoon.

China's Forthcoming Military Review—Attempt to Kill Yuan Shih Kai.

The steamer Tartar, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought news from Shanghai that the loss of life among the natives of the islands at the mouth of the Yangtze river as a result of the typhoon at the beginning of September was tremendous. The North China Daily News of Shanghai says: "To the east of Tsungming two islands—one called Yaosha and the other Shitousha, distant about 20 miles from Woosung, have suffered much from the typhoon, nearly all the inhabitants having been swept away. The islands have only been inhabited for a short time, comparatively speaking, as they are of recent formation and are not very much above high-water mark. It is reported that nearly 10,000 people have been drowned on these two islands and the smaller islands adjacent. Tsungming itself has not suffered much, being well above high-water mark."

Steamer Peccili, ex Rio Grande du Sol, founded near the mouth of the Yangtze. Her crew of 54 were saved by the German steamer Albenqa, whose officers and crew did heroic rescue work. But one Chinese was drowned.

China's Soldiers

China is making great preparations for the forthcoming military manoeuvres, which will be on the largest scale attempted in China. The foreign office at Pekin has invited various powers to send representatives, and groups of officers have been told off to conduct foreign military officers and journalists about the field. Military officers from every province of China have been ordered to attend for purposes of study. The army to be reviewed is the Pleyang army, commanded by Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, which in future will be uniformed similarly to the Japanese army.

To Kill Yuan Shih Kai

The Chinese Journal Sinwappan reports an attempt on the life of Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, China's most progressive official. The would-be assassin was 80 years of age. He entered the official residence of the viceroy at Tientsin and tried to attack the viceroy. Guards interfered and promptly secured him. He was ordered decapitated, but the viceroy refused to allow the sentence to be carried out, and the assailant was released after being given 2,000 blows with a bamboo.

Japanese Misrule

Korean newspapers printed in English express indignation because of high-handed actions by the Japanese executive in Korea. The Korean Review says Koreans are dangerously near revolt at the methods adopted by the Japanese. Thousands of acres near Seoul have been arbitrarily seized, owners dispossessed without payment, and crops uprooted, on the ground of "military necessity." The Korean Review says: "Recent events show conclusively that the Japanese military authorities are carrying out a vast scheme of reprisals which have for their object the seizure of Korean private property wholesale, and with the merest pretence at compensation."

Inhuman Methods

The Japan Gazette says that many Japanese are held prisoners in the direction of Kamchatcha by Russians. The Yokohama paper says a dozen Japanese vessels have been burnt off the Kamchatcha peninsula and most of the crews stabbed to death by the garrison. Lieut. Gunji and party are held safely, with the exception of some youths who were killed when it was learned they understood the Russian language.

Frenzied Finance

The Japan Times publishes news of a number of cases of embezzlement by Japanese naval officers. Paymaster Commander Takenouchi, who was financing naval construction in England, has fled after embezzeling \$165,000. Paymaster Kagi and Lieut. Commander Sakuma of the Maizuru naval yard were implicated, the former being sentenced to seven and the latter to two years. Takenouchi will serve eleven years when taken.

Sympathy

Japanese fire insurance companies have refused to pay claims for fires caused by the rioters at Tokio, but have agreed to make partial payment under the name of "money of sympathy."

The Price of Peace

Official returns of the casualties of the Japanese army throughout the war show 46,180 killed, 10,979 died of wounds and 15,300 died of disease—a total of 72,450.

St. Andrew's Society.—The monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held in the Sir William Wallace hall on Monday evening next. All members are requested to attend.

—

SCHWAB'S SILVER.

Charles M. Schwab has placed an order at Providence, R. I., for a carved silver-gilt dinner service at a cost of \$150,000. This splendid collection of silver, it is said, will be the finest ever made for a private dining-room.

—

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The Savoy

For the incoming week the Savoy management have secured a very strong bill, which will be a complete change from last week's programme, and will be characterized by the originally large numbers. Each and every evening will be a show in itself, and will be well worth the price of admission asked for the whole performance. The show will begin with Del Adelphia, the great cowboy magician. "The Chicks" is the name of a comedy sketch by Bruce and Cooper, two of the best Dutch comedians in the business at the present time. They have recently completed a tour of the Eastern States, and the press contains a flattering description of their work. Pete Woods, the ever-pleasing colored singing comedian, has also

Experience is the best teacher. Housekeepers, who have tried them all, say WINDSOR TABLE SALT is the perfect table salt.

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A limited number only

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PARLORS

44 GOVERNMENT STREET
VICTORIA

AUCTION

at 39 Wharf Street

Under instructions from Mr. Seabrook, I will sell on

Wednesday, October 11, 2 p.m.

MACHINERY ENGINES

3 Fire Proof Safes

Hand Tools and various kinds of supplies, Office Furniture, Portable Offices, Acetylene Gas Outfit, Addressograph, Model Boat, 6-in. Centrifugal Pump, Show Cases, 40 Water Motors, etc., etc.

HARDAKER Auctioneer

Furniture & Effects

At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street, Friday, October 13, 2 p.m.

HARDAKER, Auctioneer

Chocolates

Ask your Grocer or Confectioner for RAMSAY'S PRINCESS CHOCOLATES

The Finest in the Land.

The Ramsay Chocolate Creams have soft, creamy centres, with an outer coating of the finest melted chocolate. They are most delicious! Sold by all the Best Confectioners.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

been secured, and will lend his talent to amuse the audience of next week.

The Grand

Last week was one of the most successful weeks in the history of the Grand, the strong programme, headed by the great Santelli, proving an attraction that even the inclement weather could not prevent packing the house every night. The grand personages, prominent in the social life of the city, Harry J. Gracie, Marion and Anna Lilian, are a screen in a society comedy sketch entitled "The Silk Stocking." The Frederick family of four

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3,000 YARDS

of Swiss and Cambric Embroideries and Insertions go on

SALE MONDAY

at 10c Yard. Values in this lot up to 30c yard
Embroideries ————— 3 to 6 inches wide
Insertions ————— 1 to 3 inches wide

Late Arrivals in Shoe Department**Queen Quality Shoes for Women**

All sizes, all widths, in the fall shapes, medium and heavy weight soles for winter wear. Pair \$3.75 A Winter Weight Box Calf Lace

Boot for women at pair, \$3.00 Medium heavy sole, Goodyear welt, back strap, plain toe.

Women's Tan Waterproof Lace Boots at \$3.50 Our Medico brand, Goodyear welt, Viscol waterproof sole.

Women's Winter Oxfords

Velour Calf, heavy sole, welt, pair \$3.00

Men's Winter Shoes

AT \$3.50 Men's Box Calf, durable sole, leather lined, Goodyear welt.

Men's Chrome Leather Lace Boots, blucher cut—good wet weather boot \$3.50

Men's Chrome Leather Tan Lace Boot (Medico brand), Viscol sole, blucher cut—good for wet weather \$3.50

Men's Velour Calf in the blucher cut, medium sole, Goodyear welt—a stylish shoe for fine day wear \$3.50

Men's Kid Lace Boots, double sole, whole foiled, leather lined and back support. Price, \$3.50

Men's English Made Waterproof Black and Tan Lace Boots—Prices in Black... \$5, \$6.50, \$7 Prices in Tan..... \$5.50

Tailor-made Suits

More exclusive new models to be ready for Monday—Empire, long coat effect, tailored strap seam effect, Russian effect with lace-embroidered collar, styles from Paris, trimmed moire, satin, etc. Price, each.... \$35 to \$65

Corsets

Good news to a great number, last Saturday, when we sold Corsets at \$1 and \$1.50 per pair. We bought a large number and expect we will have enough to last all the week. Corsets at \$1, with and without hose-supporters, slight and medium figures, colors white and drab.

Corsets at \$1.50 made of French cantil, with and without hose-supporters, slight and medium figures, colors black, white and drab.

1905 Styles in Bon Ton Corsets—pair \$6.50 to \$12.50

Our Millinery Business

is in full swing, working hard to keep pace with October selling and to present to you something new daily.

Women's Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets for street dress and evening wear.

A complete and varied assortment of Stiff Trimmed and Tailor Suit Hats. We sell numbers of the above daily. On Monday we show a few new styles, direct from London and New York. Prices, each

..... \$1.50 to \$5.00 White Beaver shapes arrived Saturday.

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